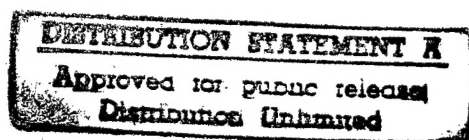


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11 DECEMBER 1986

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report



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11 DECEMBER 1986

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ANGOLA

SECRECY SURROUNDS DEATH OF EMBASSY EMPLOYEE IN LISBON

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 4 Oct 86 pp 1, 24

[Text] The judicial police are investigating the circumstances surrounding the death last August of a security employee at the Embassy of the People's Republic of Angola in Lisbon, Venancio Luis (Gordurosa), as EXPRESSO learned from an official source.

The Angolan Ambassador to Lisbon assured EXPRESSO that Venancio Luis had died in a Lisbon hospital, a cancer victim, showing us various documents (medical reports and a death certificate) attesting to his claim; but, nevertheless, strong rumors have been circulating about the possibility of the employee's having been a murder victim.

Information procured from several police sources and others associated with the Angolan community in Lisbon indicate that Gordurosa appeared to have died from strangulation at the bottom of the Tagus River, under the Almeirim bridge. Yesterday, the judicial police informed us officially that an "investigation" is under way in that police agency of the death of the Angolan citizen, Venancio Luis, which took place "at a Lisbon hospital," while the results of the required autopsy are being awaited.

The fact that this investigation process exists and an autopsy has been requested of the corpse has raised suspicions about the case, and lent some credibility to the rumors of the criminal origin of the death.

Venancio Luis was a long-standing cadre of Holden Roberto's FNLA, who was later "recovered" for the MPLA. He was also security chief for the RPA's former ambassador in Lisbon, Adriano Sebastiao; but he returned to Angola because of differences with the latter regarding the methods used in his defense. Later, he reportedly returned to Portugal at the order of the current diplomatic representative, Mawete Batista.

Meanwhile, the magazine AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL, published in Lisbon, reported Venancio Luis' death in its latest issue, in a section on "espionage in Angola" (see page 10), in which reference was made to various dismissals or transfers of personnel connected with the Angolan Embassy in Lisbon, linking them with "activities in the area of espionage."

In this connection, the ambassador claimed that the aforementioned changes had been due to "corruption problems," attributing to the magazine, with circulation limited to subscribers, the intention of damaging the good relations between Portugal and Angola, with this report.

Mawete Batista said that, "AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL is banned from entering Angola, at a recent decision by the MPLA's 'politburo,'"because it is a publication "subsidized by Americans and South Africans to protect their interests."

The magazine's editor, Xavier de Figueiredo, who worked in Angola, told EXPRESSO that "it repudiates this claim, which is completely groundless and inappropriate." And he gave assurance that the bulletin that he edits "does not publish even 50 percent of what it knows about the activities of the Angolan Embassy in Portugal."

2909

CSO: 3442/22

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

ROSA COUTINHO PROSECUTES MERCENARIES--On Tuesday in a Lisbon court, there will come to trial a suit brought by Coteco (the Sosa Coutinho company) against two Portuguese pilots recruited by it who refused to carry out their mission in Lobito, instead of Luanda. The two pilots, both former members of the military, were recruited by Coteco as airplane and helicopter instructors. According to a report in AFRICA-CONFIDENCIAL, of the 32 Portuguese military men recruited by Coteco who were in Angola (with an average monthly salary of \$2,400), over 20 came into conflict with the Rosa Coutinho company under various circumstances, ranging from material damage to attempted operational involvement. At present, there are only 12 members of the Portuguese military hired by Coteco remaining in Angola. It is noteworthy that the admiral failed to be received in Luanda with the former courtesies, namely, his lodging in an official residence. [Text] [Lisbon SEMANARIO in Portuguese 4 Oct 86 p 64] 2909

CSO: 3442/22

KENYA

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV RELATIONS, PROJECTS PRAISED--The Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Mr Noah Katana Ngala, has praised the relations existing between the Kenya News Agency and the Yugoslav News Agency, Tanjug. Mr Ngala said the relations was started 23 years ago and that Tanjug had been one of the major supporters in the formation of KNA. The Minister was speaking in his office yesterday after receiving the Yugoslav Ambassador to Kenya, Mr Bohumil Bernasek. He agreed with the envoy that there was need to renew an agreement between the two agencies for increase exchange of news. He said the forthcoming Yugoslav film week was one of the ways of boosting cultural exchange between the two countries. Mr Ngala said the Africa film week will be held in Kenya towards the end of the year. He said the film festival would bring together experts from all parts of the continent to review how film production could be improved. He decried the reliance on foreign films in Africa. The two leaders discussed the relations between Kenya and Yugoslavia since independence. Mr Bernasek said the portion of the giant Kiambere Hydro-Electric Project being undertaken by the Energo Project of Yugoslavia would be ready by March next year. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Oct 86 p 3] /9274

NEW GOVERNMENT BUS SERVICE--The dream of Kenyans to have another bus service to ease public transportation problems in the city was realised yesterday when President Daniel arap Moi launched six new buses to mark the beginning of a new government commuter service. And immediately after the President launched the buses, wananchi travelling to different parts of the city were offered free service for the whole evening. The President announced, however, that normal fares would be paid starting from today. Launching the buses at the busy Kencom Bus Stage, President Moi said the new service which will be manned by the National Youth Service personnel will be run as a free enterprise. [Excerpt] [Article by Henri Chui] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 18 Oct 86 p 1] /9274

CSO: 3400/422

MALAWI

## SALC SUMMIT DISCUSSES LABOR MIGRATION TO SOUTH AFRICA

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 29 Oct 86 p 11

[Text]

**Members of the Southern African Labour Commission are discussing new strategies of combating migratory labour following South Africa's threat to expel all migrant workers from the country Barry. Kumanida writes**

DELEGATES from member states of the Southern African Labour Commission (SALC) recently held their eighth meeting in Blantyre, Malawi, to discuss the migratory labour system in the Southern African region.

The commission, which groups Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, was formed in 1980 as a consultative forum to exchange views in a bid to harmonise migratory labour issues related to national development efforts of the respective member countries. The commission is an inter-governmental organisation.

This year's conference was intended to pursue the commission's basic objective of facilitating collaborated action in an effort to increase employment opportunities within member states of the region to reduce their dependence on the migratory labour system.

The conference also discussed conditions of work for those of their people who may be working in South Africa. They discussed in particular the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of the Migrant Workers and their Families, a topic which is being undertaken by the open door working group at the United Nations in New York. The origins of this convention are traceable to the southern African region.

For many years, migration of people from one country to another within the southern African region either as an adventure or in search of wealth has been the order of the day. Most of them trek down to South Africa with nearly all of them living their families at home.

But this year's conference had an added importance in view of the South African government threats to expel the thousands of migrant workers from that country to their respective countries. South Africa says it will take this drastic step if the much-talked-about international economic sanctions are imposed and take effect as a result of its reluctance to abolish apartheid laws.

According to a South African independent source, the country has about 300,000 foreign workers from Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. This is in contrast to government official figures of two million people.

In some member countries of SALC, unemployment is rife and undoubtedly they will run into trouble if they are obliged to absorb into their labour forces those of their nationals working in South Africa.

This could easily cause social, economic and even political havoc in some countries bringing about disastrous effects on the revenues earned by some of them through migrant labour, although such effects would be double-edged-affecting South Africa as well.

The commission's basic objective of facilitating collaboration and institute action to increase employment opportunities within the member states sounds plausible. According to conference sources, one such action will be to effect a development process within their economies aimed at generating employment as well as raising the standards of living and promoting the welfare of their peoples. The commission needed to formulate such a strategy.

Opening the ministerial meeting, Malawi's Minister for Labour Stanford Demba advised the other member states to restructure their economies in line with the principles of the commission as they looked for solutions to absorb into their own sectoral economies, such as agriculture, building construction, public works, transport, and other services, not only the returning migrant workers but also the emerging labour force.

Conference delegates were reminded of the need to work out these measures collectively as this will enable the member states to attain self-reliance in employment, which can also be achieved through mobilisation of the available human and natural resources.

Some member states of SALC have so far managed to restructure their economies through industrialisation, agriculture and rural development, among other means. In Malawi's case the government is endeavouring to generate employment for its people mainly in the rural sector where the labour force live and earn their living.

Since Malawi is virtually an agricultural country, it has adopted a development strategy based on agriculture in order to fully utilise the land as well as the abundant labour resources. The government is planning to create more employment opportunities not only in order to facilitate the phasing out of migrant labour but also to absorb the new entrants into the labour force.

While laying emphasis on the development of the agricultural sector, the Malawi government has also embarked on a national development programme of agriculture related activities in which most of the workers are already absorbed.

Malawi has opted for a policy of achieving socio-economic development through agriculture and its related activities, particularly the smallholder subsector which comprises the majority of the rural self-employed persons.

Most of those who have at one time or another worked as migrant workers have joined this sector and nearly all of them have sworn never to leave the country again in search of employment elsewhere, according to their testimonies either at farmers' forums on the radio programmes for the farmers.

However, whatever efforts may be exerted in this field, the member states of SALC believe they need international financial and technical support if they are to achieve their objectives of self-reliance in the field of generating and providing employment to their nationals through the mobilisation of available resources.

International organisations attending the SALC conference included the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), among others.

—APS

/8309

CSO: 3400/435

MALAWI

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN AID--Zomba, Malawi--Norway is to give Malawi a grant of R15 million to develop the central African nation's re-afforestation programme, mainly for fuelwood. The aid accord was signed Saturday by the Finance Minister, Mr Dalton Katopola and Mr Andreas Christiani, Norway's consul to Malawi.  
--SAPA-REUTER [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Oct 86 p 5] /8309

CSO: 3400/435

NIGER

MINISTER EXAMINES TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE, ROAD PROJECTS

Begins Tour of Zinder Department

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 15 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by Ali Moussa Chaweye: "Minister Moumouni Yacouba at the Zinder Construction Sites"]

[Text] The minister of public works and habitat is continuing his working tour in the interior of the country. Following his visit to Diffa, Moumouni Yacouba is now in Zinder Department.

Yesterday, accompanied by Prefect Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou, he went to the construction site where work is in progress to repair the 51-kilometer Takeita-Zinder section of the highway. The project is financed by the European Development Fund (EDF) in the amount of more than 1 billion CFA francs.

The construction work--which is being carried out by an Italian company--will be completed in January 1987. In the afternoon, the minister of public works and habitat made a scheduled visit to the technical services under the jurisdiction of his ministry before presiding over a meeting of summation with the departmental staffs.

Concomitantly with these visits, Minister Moumouni Yacouba was accorded the honor--as the official responsible for Zinder Department in representation of the Development Company--of presiding over yesterday morning's official ceremony dedicating a Red Cross (local section) facility. The ceremony was followed by a tree-planting exercise.

The facility includes a classroom with a capacity of 40 seats, a warehouse, an office, and a public health facility. It was built through the good offices of the national Tombola and with the participation of volunteers.

The schedule for this morning calls for visits to the Samia-Belbedji and Dakoro-Belbedji road projects.

The ministerial delegation will leave Zinder tomorrow morning for Agadez.

Visits RUAC

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 21 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Special Correspondent Ali Moussa Chaweye: "Road Maintenance Is a Priority"]

[Text] The minister of public works and habitat has completed his working tour of the interior of the country. Moumouni Yacouba went to the departments of Diffa, Zinder, and Agadez to visit the road projects and the departmental technical services of the Ministry of Public Works and to discuss with the staff personnel at the site the role they should play in the maintenance of the national highway system: a system whose fiscal 1987 budget is approximately 2 billion CFA francs.

Minister of Public Works and Habitat Moumouni Yacouba began his working tour of the interior of the country by a visit to the RUAC--the "Highway of Unity and Canadian Friendship." On this highway, reconstruction of the 150-kilometer Djajiri-Diffa section is being underwritten by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), in the amount of more than 9 billion CFA francs. This section of Route 1 is a part of the great international trunk highway known as the "Highway of Unity," which links all of Sahelian Africa from west to east.

Fifty kilometers of roadway have already been asphalted, and the remainder will be completed in December 1987. The work being done at the construction site includes widening and reinforcing the pavement to a width of 6 meters and completely rebuilding the road (including earthworks) in those areas where it has been completely destroyed and where construction of sanitation works is necessary.

The old roadway was narrow, with an average transitable width of 5.5 meters and no shoulders. Moreover, there were no sanitation works: only a few earthen ditches provided drainage for the road, which crosses extensive areas where the soil is completely saturated by the rains.

The present condition of the Maine-Soroa-Diffa section is also not of the best. It displays degrees of deterioration that range all the way to complete disappearance of the roadway in some places. According to the technical experts of the Ministry of Public Works this difficulty will be removed, in that the Djajiri-Diffa road is being surfaced with a material that is a mixture of asphalt, sand, and gravel that can stand up for about 15 years. A total of 387 Nigeriens of all categories are employed on the project.

The Zinder-Agadez Trunk Road: One Link in the "Trans-Saharan" Highway

In Zinder Department, Minister of Public Works and Habitat Moumouni Yacouba was most interested in the progress of work on the Zinder-Takieta and Zinder-Agadez sections, and also on the Tsamia-Takieta and Belbedji-Tessaoua roads.

These construction projects are divided into three groups. The first group consists of the Zinder-Takieta and Zinder-Bakin-Birji sections. The 50-kilometer Zinder-Takieta section is being financed by the European Development Fund

(EDF) in the amount of more than 1 billion CFA francs exclusive of taxes. The reconstruction work now under way is scheduled for completion in January 1987.

The 40-kilometer Zinder-Bakin-Birji road is also being financed by the EDF. The cost of the work is estimated at 1,719,120,000 CFA francs exclusive of taxes. The scheduled time to completion is 22 months. The construction work began on 10 September 1985 and will be completed in January 1987.

The second group concerns the 47-kilometer section that runs from Bakin-Birji to Sabon-Kafi: in other words, from PK 40 (Kilometer 40) to PK 87.

The financing for this section was provided by the African Development Fund (ADF) and by Niger, in the amount of more than 2 billion CFA francs exclusive of taxes. The scheduled time to completion of the work was 12 months. Delivery of this group was completed by 3 April 1986, and the section is already open to traffic.

The third and final group concerns the Sabon-Kafi section of almost 140 kilometers, which extends to 30 kilometers beyond Takoukou. The work was begun in June 1986. The contract involves a total amount of 5.5 billion CFA francs exclusive of taxes. The various lenders were: the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), the Saudi Development Fund (FSD), the Arab Bank for African Economic Development (BADEA), the OPEC Fund, and Niger.

En route to Agadez the minister of public works and habitat toured the Tsamia-Belbedji and Belbedji-Tessaoua sections--two lateritic roads.

The 26-kilometer Tsamia-Belbedji trunk road has been completed and is of exceptional quality. Work has begun on the first 5 kilometers of the 102-kilometer trunk road that will link Belbedji to Tessaoua.

Construction of the aforementioned two sections is part of a comprehensive program for the construction of the Doutchi-Loga, Dogon-Kirya-Bagaroua, and Belbedji-Tessaoua roads with financing from the UNDP [UN Development Program] (the Italian part); ADB [African Development Bank]; and Niger.

The first two sections (respectively 95.5 and 70 kilometers in length) have already been built, but traffic on the Belbedji-Dakoro trunk road is currently experiencing difficulties. Two bridges heavily damaged by waters from the deep valleys--the "koris"--are in fact awaiting repairs.

At Agadez--where Minister Moumouni Yacouba's tour was concluded--the plan is to construct 30 kilometers of RN 11 [National Route 11], which links Nigeria to Algeria via the principal localities of Magaria (on the Nigerian border), Zinder, Tanout, Arlit, Agadez, and Assamaka (on the Algerian border). This 6-meter wide section--costing 1.5 billion CFA francs--is being financed by the African Development Fund, and completion is scheduled for January 1987. It connects with the Tahoua-Arlit road at an intersection constructed at the point where it leaves Agadez.

Work is going forward normally on the Zinder-Agadez road, which has the special characteristic of having either a 10-meter wide asphalted roadway or a 7-meter

wide tar-surfaced roadway as far as Tanout. It also has the advantage of "requiring" only a few bridges. The existence of this road facilitates the drilling of wells; two have already been completed and have freed the residents of Bakin-Birji and Sabon-Kafi from the grip of thirst. As soon as the work on the trunk highway is finished, these wells--one source close to the delegation said--will revert to the village communities.

The Djajiri-Diffa and Zinder-Agadez road projects, and the Tahoua-Arlit road maintenance division (SERTA), are facing a problem with respect to the transportation of materials. In Diffa, the only quarry--at Djajiri--is 150 kilometers from the departmental capital. The SERTA quarry used for the maintenance of the Uranium Road is situated 245 kilometers from Arlit and 405 kilometers from Tahoua.

This is sometimes the explanation for the noncompliance with the contractual time limits for delivery of a project; for the difficulties with respect to intervention; and even for the extremely high cost of the construction work.

#### World Bank Loan

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 23 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Ali Moussa Chaweye: "The Road System: The Quality of the Services Will Be Improved"]

[Text] In the course of his recent tour of Diffa, Zinder, and Agadez, the minister of public works and habitat visited the technical services under the jurisdiction of his ministry to inquire into their performance and meet with the cadres on site for the purpose of hearing their grievances and informing them of the most recent decisions.

"Maintenance of the roads," Minister Moumouni Yacouba was impelled to say, "is a duty, an imperative, and a necessity." A panel that falls to the ground, a neglected pothole, can cause accidents. It was in a desire to improve the national road system that the state this year released 1.8 billion CFA francs from the national budget--a 20 percent increase over the figure for last year.

A loan of \$50 million has accordingly been granted to Niger by international financial institutions, notably the World Bank. This loan--which extends over 4 years--will be used, among other things, for road maintenance; for improving the quality of services; and for the acquisition of materials and equipment. It was put into execution the first of this month.

In addition, the Budget for the Exploitation of Public Works Materials and Equipment (BEMTP) experienced an increase this year of 40 percent. For the fiscal year 1987 it is 1.83 billion CFA francs.

The minister of public works and habitat stated that the budget should no longer be subsidized by the state; it should be justified on the basis of the location of the materials and equipment and the provision of the services.

The need for training has been reflected primarily among the auxiliary personnel. The creation of a training center for Public Works staff will serve to take care of the problem. The center is already in place; only the methods of its operation remain to be decided.

#### Trans-Saharan Highway

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 23 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by Ali Moussa Chaweye: "Linking the Mediterranean to the Atlantic"]

[Text] "Zinder-Agadez" is the first section of the Trans-Saharan Highway that will link Niger to Algeria.

This project was initiated in 1962 by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). Its objective is to link the Mediterranean and the Atlantic Ocean, and in particular the countries of Tunisia, Algeria, Mali, Niger, and Nigeria.

Our country will be traversed for a distance of 986 kilometers from the Algerian border (at Assamaka) to Magaria. Of the total of 986 kilometers, 359 kilometers have been completed, namely the Agadez-Arlit and Zinder-Magaria sections. Still to be completed are the 203-kilometer section from Arlit to the Algerian border (for which financing is still being sought) and the Zinder-Agadez section, which is being financed by a number of international financial institutions, notably the IDB, FSD, BADEA, the OPEC Fund, and Niger.

The road from Zinder to Agadez is unpaved, and traffic over this section is thereby rendered very difficult. Moreover, since completion of the Tahoua-Agadez road (which is paved with asphalt) the Zinder-Agadez trunk road has been virtually abandoned by motorists--a circumstance that has still further isolated a number of important localities including Tanout and Aderbissanat.

Completion of the Zinder-Agadez trunk road is therefore of great importance for the populations of the three regions of Air, Damergou, and Damagaram, for it would enable them to enhance their centuries-old mutual trade relations.

This road will give Niger one more highway, within the framework of its national policy of opening up the country.

The government is pleased at the reduction in recurrent costs, for in the entire national road system the Zinder-Agadez trunk road is the one that induces the highest maintenance costs.

At the international level, the highway will enable the countries of the Maghreb; Mali; Nigeria; and our country to enhance and consolidate their commercial and cultural relations.

10992

CSO: 3419/32

NIGER

CARE PROJECTS TO HELP COMBAT DESERTIFICATION IN BOUZA

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 10-12 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] With its western part consisting primarily of a succession of lateritic plateaus and fertile valleys, the largest of which is Maggia, Bouza is struggling to become self-sufficient in food and to reforest. The hope of the district is Maggia, which has received aid from CARE International in the form of windbreaks.

Ever since it was started in Bouza district in 1975, CARE International's agricultural and forestry project has been trying to halt desertification. In Maggia for example, 320 linear km of windbreaks have been completed under the project. In Yeglalane, 73 hectares of dunes were stabilized between 1978 and 1983, for a total of 22 dunes. The project was terminated in 1983, but work is continuing to maintain these advances, and plantations are being replanted by the local people themselves.

In 1984 the CARE International project built 8 village nurseries to encourage wide-scale forestation. It also set up individual mini-nurseries--including 99 this year in Yeglalane--and others in Maggia, to encourage the peasants to plant.

In 1987 CARE International's agricultural and forestry project intends to diversify its activities by decentralizing.

For this purpose CARE will provide financial aid amounting to 25 million CFA francs to Bouza district. Starting next year, CARE's activities will affect other areas of the district, notably the eastern part, an excellent agricultural zone threatened by wind erosion. To combat this, it will receive windbreaks.

Under the 1986-87 subregional program, environmental protection activities will be intensified. The local development councils in Atako and Kourafane have recommended that 35,000 plants produced as quickset hedge be used to protect off-season crop sites and kori hillsides.

The CARE International project wants to open up isolated areas as part of its activities, and is therefore planning to build a roadway linking Tounfafi and Karaye, for a distance of 40 km.

The main economic activity of the people living in Bouza district is agriculture. There is a diversity of crops grown in the western and eastern parts of the district. The West is propitious for both winter and dry season crops. As for the East, it is a region of sand dunes where only rain-fed crops are planted.

Modern commerce is relatively undeveloped, and there are no business firms in Bouza. In general, producers export farm products such as tobacco and some cattle to Nigeria, and import manufactures, which are sold at exorbitant prices on the markets. However, cottage industry is highly developed in Bouza. The district in fact has the reputation for being the handicrafts "capital" of the region.

To develop commercial activities, the subregional council's development program includes plans to build a new market with sheds and stalls adapted to current needs, at a cost of Fr 6 million.

Even though Bouza district has traditionally been unable to feed itself because of a shortage of arable land, income crops, such as cotton grown in Maggia, strengthen the economy of this community. Cotton alone brings in nearly 26 million CFAF after marketing, and niebe brings in 35 million CFA francs.

Millet is also sold, and is responsible for financial receipts of 35 million CFA francs. The food situation is thus not a major concern in the region, as there are 657 tons of millet in reserve which could largely cover the district's needs.

Despite the presence of all the traditional administrative services and RN16, there are no gas stations in Bouza. This poses a serious refueling problem as this must currently be done in Madaoua or Konni.

On the social side, the subregional development program plans to focus its efforts on putting an end to certain problems affecting youth. These include delinquency and the rural exodus. The subregional council intends to set up youth rehabilitation centers. Young people from 12 to 15 years of age will be taught practical skills, such as leather-working and carpentry. The center will have basically the same approach as the Dakoro re-education center.

In the specific area of health, Bouza has a medical complex established in 1973 with a clinic, a hospital block with a 20-bed capacity, a PMI center and 5 rural dispensaries.

These medical facilities are far from sufficient. It is therefore essential to create 3 additional medical stations to meet urgent needs. In the area of training first aid workers and midwives, 87 out of the 129 villages in the district are currently covered. The shortage of pharmaceuticals is also a serious problem in Bouza.

In education, Bouza has been training primary school teachers since the start of the 1985 school year in October.

The district has 38 schools totally 124 classrooms with 4,734 students. It also has a college of general education established in 1977, that now has 12 classrooms with 417 students and 13 professors.

The percentage of children attending school is 20.2. One problem is that the district still has six straw-hut classrooms.

In the area of water resources, it will benefit on a priority basis from the activities planned under the 1986-87 subregional development program. While consolidating gains made so far, the community has set aside nearly 3 million CFA francs to maintain at least 10 wells a year.

Livestock raising is the second major activity of the people but it is difficult to put a precise figure on the number of cattle. In fact a good part of the livestock is recorded in Madaoua.

Despite problems of deterioration of the land, isolated, inaccessible areas and the rural exodus, the district authorities have in any event decided to help this administrative entity overcome its many difficulties.

9805/12913  
CSO: 3419/31

NIGER

BRIEFS

DAKORO FACES DROUGHT CONSEQUENCES--FAN's chief of staff Colonel Ali Saibou, responsible for aid to the people, was in Dakoro in Maradi Department yesterday. He met with tribal chiefs and development advisors to find out the status of farm crops. It appears from reports by Ministry of Agriculture officials and the village chiefs that the agricultural situation is not as good as in the previous year. In Dakoro district the rainy season, which has just ended, did not meet expectations. The growing season was marked by grasshopper attacks, an invasion of mice, and a sudden end to the rainfall. This caused a poor crop. Several pockets of drought were identified in Dakoro district, where 100 out of 313 villages declared 100 percent shortfalls. The most seriously affected areas are Kornaka, Goula and Soli. The official in charge of aid to the people informed the tribal chiefs and development advisors that food aid would be supplied as soon as possible to the people in the villages with total crop failure. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 21-25-26 Oct 86 p 2] 9805/12913

SPAIN FOOD AID--The kingdom of Spain today presented to our country 1,500 tons of corn and a check worth 29,185,718 CFA meant to cover the transportation cost of the corn from Cotonou to Niamey. [Excerpts] [Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 2 Nov 86 AB] /12232

CSO: 3400/425

ZIMBABWE

SIX-YEAR ECONOMIC TIES RENEWED WITH IRAQ

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 86 p 4

[Text]

**ZIMBABWE and Iraq yesterday verified their six-year old economic, trade and co-operation agreement during a signing ceremony in Harare after the third session of the joint commission on the pact.**

Cde Moton Malianga, Deputy Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, signed for Zimbabwe and Cde Abutalib al-Hashimi, senior trade under-secretary, for Iraq.

A joint communique

said both men expressed deep shock at the untimely death of Mozambique President Samora Machel "at the hands of enemy forces" and they "exhorted all of the progressive world to deplore this horrendous act of murder".

They emphasised the need to strengthen bilateral co-operation since it was viewed as the basis for wider and stronger South-South co-operation.

In his opening address at yesterday's meeting — the third and final in the current series — Cde Malianga said that both Mozambique and Zimbabwe suffered economic and military pressures exerted by Pretoria with the express support of some Western powers.

He said the acts of sabotage by South Africa only served to highlight Zimbabwe's long-held conviction that peace and stability, the prerequisites for economic development, could not prevail unless the Pretoria regime's policies were totally overthrown.

Cde Malianga said Zimbabwe could see no peaceful alternative to avert further bloodshed in Southern Africa but the imposition by the international community of comprehensive mandatory sanctions.

Referring to the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq, he said it served only the purpose of perpetuating Zionism, and for Zimbabwe it was sad to watch fellow members of the Non-Aligned Movement, of which Zimbabwe is chairman, fight to the detriment of economic development in both countries.

The Zimbabwe-Iraq agreement was signed in Iraq in 1980 and the next sitting of the joint commission is due to be held in Baghdad next year.

/9274

CSO: 3400/430

ZIMBABWE

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRG

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 86 p 4

[Text] Zimbabwe and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation yesterday signed a technical co-operation agreement under which the West German organization will provide wide-ranging assistance worth about \$1 million yearly.

The agreement, signed in Harare by the Minister of Labour, Man-power Planning and Social Welfare, Dr Frederick Shava, and the foundation's representative for Zimbabwe, Mr Erich Holtze, provides for assistance in adult and labour education,

It also provides for assistance in co-operative consultancy and training of trainers; integration of rural development, including small-scale industries; housing, mass media; social and economic research; and assistance to public and private organisations in the implementation of socio-economic programmes,

At the signing ceremony, Cde Shava said: "This agreement has been made possible by a shared interest between the Government of Zimbabwe and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation which is to improve the conditions of life of the people of Zimbabwe."

He noted that the foundation had been associated with Zimbabwe before the country attained independence and that its activities had increased in the country since 1980.

/9274  
CSO: 3400/430

ZIMBABWE

FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE WITH MALAWI REPORTED

Johannesburg THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 24 Oct 86 p 7

[Text]

MALAWI had a trade deficit of MK72,9 million (Z\$67 million) in 1985, according to the Malawi Annual Economic Report recently released. This deficit is expected to increase to MK80 million in 1986.

The report says the country's nine statutory bodies' deficit increased from MK2,9 million in 1984/85, to MK19,9 million (\$18,4 million) in 1985/86.

The Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (Admark) finances shifted from a profit of MK4,3 million in 1984, to a loss of MK26 million in 1985, due to a sharp drop in tobacco auction floor prices, accumulating maize stocks, and lower prices on maize exports.

The Malawi Railways, which had an operating deficit of MK137 000 in 1985/86, was affected by disruptions on the Nacala line. International

traffic declined from 93 000 tonnes in 1984/85, to virtually zero in 1985/86, says the report.

The Electricity Supply Commission (Escom) increased its profitability from MK2,2 million in 1984 to MK5,3 million (\$4,9 million) in 1985. Earnings are expected to increase to MK8,1 million in 1986. Net profits for the Malawi Development Corporation declined by MK6,6 million from 1984.

Another large parastatal, Air Malawi, is facing serious liquidity problems, and its profitability is expected to worsen in 1986 from a loss of MK3,8 million, to MK4,6 million in 1986.

Reasons given for the decline in earnings include exorbitant jet fuel prices, a declining payload on regional routes, and an ageing aircraft fleet.

Two other statutory bodies, the

Blantyre Water Board and the Malawi Book Service, are expected to show surpluses of MK331 000 and MK1,7 million respectively in 1986. The Malawi Housing Corporation and the Lilongwe Water Board are also expected to show increases in earnings.

Meanwhile, Malawi exported goods worth MK16,6 million (Z\$15,3 million) from Zimbabwe, while Zimbabwe exported goods worth MK23,3 million (Z\$21,6 million) to Malawi in 1984 (latest available official figures), reflecting a MK6,7 million (Z\$6,2 million) favourable trade balance for Zimbabwe.

Trade between the two countries is expected to increase following the signing of a trade pact, which came into effect on October 1 this year, a spokesman for the Malawi High Commission told the *Gazette* this week.

/9274

CSO: 3400/428

ZIMBABWE

PRIVATE BUSINESSMEN WARNED OF CONDITIONS IN MOZAMBIQUE

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 24 Oct 86 p 1

[Text]

A CALL has been made for private enterprises to establish a Beira Corridor advisory service, to inform local businessmen intending to start trade in, or through Mozambique, about the infrastructure and economic facilities in that country.

In a recent letter to the president of the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce (ZNCC), the managing director of a local company, Radiocommunication Systems, who has travelled to, and worked in Mozambique on several different occasions since 1980, warns local businessmen against a state of "euphoria" on various projects after being taken on conducted tours to Beira.

Problems at governmental level include administrative delays. "For example, it took more than a year for the two postal administrations to officially allocate radio operating frequencies for use on our vital oil pipeline," he claimed.

"After three years of procrastination, the Zimbabwe Ministry of Trade and Commerce has not yet issued (or really refused) an import licence for radio communications systems ordered by the Mozambicans following direct talks between the respective ministers.

"Also it is understood that the

creation by Zimbabweans of beachside holiday cottages or caravan parks has been rejected as "Beira is not yet open to tourists".

"The Mozambican Railways have also declined to have another radio system installed which was intended to facilitate liaison with the NRZ and which was engineered by Zimbabweans and donated to our two nations by Usaid. For reasons of diplomatic niceties, NRZ have not been permitted to interfere with CFM's plans for signalling or communications," he said.

Acknowledging the vital importance to Zimbabwe of Beira port, he said in the letter: "Anyone contemplating independent travel into Mozambique, or wanting to station a permanent business representative/liaison officer there, should keep in mind that Chegutu probably has more resources than the whole of Sofala Province.

"I mean mechanics, bank clerks, electricians, forklift drivers, typewriters, self-tapping screws, paint brushes, biro refills, aspirins, hire cars, eating houses, spare accommodation, chickens and jars of marmalade — all things which make life tolerable for a Zimbabwean.

"The cement, glass, and cable factories, locomotives, rail wagons, and buses stand idle not due to ene-

my action, but because the Mozambicans apparently cannot manage their own affairs," he said.

"To avoid our enthusiastic and resilient commercial and industrial staff becoming demoralised after spending a week in Mozambique, private enterprises would have to at least set up an advisory/active assistance office, here and there, immediately."

He said other infrastructure problems included accommodation, the shortage of foodstuffs, and problems with electricity and water, noting that Beira has been without power for nearly three months this year.

/8309

CSO: 3400/434

ZIMBABWE

MMCZ PLANS TO USE NEW BEIRA SHIPPING SERVICE

Johannesburg THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 24 Oct 86 p 19

[Text]

**THE Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe, which is responsible for all marketing of Zimbabwe's seven main metals — ferrochrome, nickel, copper, tin, silver, iron and steel — will soon increase export shipments through the port of Beira.**

The general manager of the corporation, Mr Mark Rule, revealed in a recent interview that arrangements had been made with a Japanese shipping company for it to begin to call regularly at Beira.

**NOVEMBER START**

"This is specifically in order to carry our asbestos to Japan, one of our major customers, and should start in November", said Mr Rule. It is hoped that once it is satisfactorily established this route will also be used for the shipment of certain metals to Japan, such as nickel.

One of Zimbabwe's main steel customers is the People's Republic of China, and while ferrochrome is mainly sold to Japan, the EEC and the US, some is sold to Chile and Argentina.

The MMC is to open its first foreign office in Dusseldorf early next year. Dusseldorf has been chosen as the place most appropriate as a centre for the corporation's Euro-

pean trade partners. The office will be headed by Mr E T Chidzonga.

"Our long term plans are to open offices in North America and the Far East", said Mr Rule. The MMC sells mainly through telex, telephone and personal contacts. Officials of the corporation travel extensively all year round, making new contacts and keeping in touch with existing buyers.

"This personal contact is a vital aspect of our business", explained Mr Rule. "If you do not keep in regular contact with buyers they forget about you. It is also important to keep a finger on the pulse of customers' changing requirements and to apprise them of developments at our end".

Another important feature of the MMC's operation is the provision of facility tours of suppliers in Zimbabwe. Hundreds of visitors are received every year and taken on facility tours of mines and factories producing Zimbabwe's minerals.

"We like to bring people here to show them the size, sophistication and reliability of our operations and to give them confidence in our ability to maintain a consistently high quality and regular supply of the commodities in which they are interested", said Mr Rule.

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CSO: 3400/428

ZIMBABWE

## ZMDC TO WORK ON GOLD MINE AT CHEGUTU

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 24 Oct 86 p 2

[Text]

**THE ZIMBABWE Mining Development Corporation (ZMDC) plans to spend about \$1 million during the current financial year on surface and underground exploratory work at Elvington Mine, 15km from Chegutu.**

General manager and chief executive of the ZMDC Mr M T Wakatama, told the *Gazette* this week that initial exploration work at the mine — which is a gold prospect — which began two years ago, has already indicated that the mine has about one million tonnes of ore reserves.

He said: "This discovery is just one of the claims. More work is going on on the other portions and we are confident of more economic reserves. We hope to complete the exploration in March, 1987. The mine itself should be fully commissioned by mid-1988 or soon

thereafter."

The corporation has advertised for interested firms from all over the world to submit prequalification tenders on the design, construction and commissioning of a carbon-in-pulp plant, with a treating capacity of at least 150 000 tonnes of ore per year.

"We have received about 12 bids from companies in Zimbabwe and other parts of the world. From this list a few will be asked to submit their bids, and we hope construction will start in the second half of 1987, so that we will be on schedule with the commissioning of the mine," said Mr Wakatama.

With an extraction rate of 150 000 tonnes of ore per year, the mine has an economic life of about seven years. However, Mr Wakatama said: "As I have said before, we have other portions of gold claims and we are confident of getting more ore reserves. We have only gone down about 200 metres, whereas other mines in the area have dug up to 300 or 400 metres."

He said that when fully commis-

sioned, Elvington Mine is expected to create new employment for at least 300 people. Negotiations have already begun with the Chegutu municipal council on the allocation of houses for the employees.

### LIMITED RESOURCES

However, in view of the limited financial resources of the council to build 300 or more houses, a top-level delegation that included Mr Wakatama and three other ZMDC officials, held a meeting with the Minister of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development Corporation, Mr Enos Chikowore, to discuss the issue.

The minister subsequently visited Chegutu on October 10 and carried out an on-site inspection. He has since asked for detailed information from both the council and the ZMDC. The council intends to apply for a loan from the Urban Development Corporation or the Ministry of Housing.

"We are hopeful that the council will assist the corporation in providing the houses," said Mr Wakatama.

/9274

CSO: 3400/430

ZIMBABWE

## OPTIMISM GROWS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING, CONSTRUCTION

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 24 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] **THE CONSTRUCTION** and civil engineering industries, which have been in the doldrums for the past 12 months, are now showing signs of an upturn, as is shown by the value of tenders authorised for acceptance by the Government Tender Board since July this year. A rough calculation gives a figure of just over \$14,5 million.

Spokesmen for construction companies in Harare, Bulawayo and Mutare this week told the *Gazette* that there is a definite improvement in the industry, although shortages of basic materials still persist.

### ACTIVITY INCREASED

A company spokesman for Wade Adams in Harare said: "It appears that the activity in the industry has increased over the past 12 months. A year ago it was at a very low level. However, I don't believe that the industry is fully committed yet although there is more work, especially with housing programmes."

The situation for the future, he said, was not clear, but it was possible that the present trend would be sustained during the next three to four months.

The chief executive of the Construction Industry Federation of Zimbabwe, Mr S H Fynes-Clinton, said: "There is a definite upturn in the building and civil engineering sectors."

A spokesman for Country Building Contractors in Mutare said that there has been "a tremendous" progress in the building industry over the past few months. "Judging from the amount of work this year," he said, "I think things have been going nicely for us. The situation could be just as good next year."

He, however, said the shortage of materials — especially when one has been awarded a pressing and lucrative contract — is still a problem, due to, among other factors, inadequate foreign currency to import necessary raw materials.

"It has got to the stage you have to contact every single supplier in the country. As soon as the contract arrives, you have to work hard to get materials," he said.

Projects planned by the government during the current year include a \$752 000 electrical installation at the new multi-million dollar headquarters of the Ministry of Construction, and new offices for the Department of National Parks and Wild Life Management, worth \$694 578.

Others include the construction of the Munene/Mukwedzi river bridge valued at \$1,17 million, new magistrates' courts at Chitungwiza at \$1,04 million and construction of new office blocks in Masvingo and Chinhoyi worth \$1,1 million.

ZIMBABWE

CZI SURVEY SHOWS OUTPUT DOWN, COSTS UP

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 24 Oct 86 p 5

[Text]

**THE LATEST** Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI) triannual survey of the manufacturing sector indicates that between April and July this year, order levels, stocks, capital expenditure, employment and prices obtained, remained basically static, while output decreased and costs increased.

The report indicates that growth in the sector is losing momentum, the slowdown marking "an initial setback for achieving the Five Year National Plan's investment and growth goals", and it calls for policy re-thinks in several areas, if current pessimism in the sector is to be alleviated.

The survey, conducted among 298 manufacturing members of the CZI, from whom a 60% response was received, found that "optimism about the general business situation has fallen" along with export prospects for the next 12 months.

Total order levels between April and July, 1986, were unchanged from those registered either in the preceding four months or in the corresponding period in 1985. In the next four months, total orders are expected to be slightly less.

Output trends in the period decreased slightly and are "still not encouraging", the report states, with textiles, foodstuffs, clothing and footwear working at top capacity, and transport and equipment at the other extreme.

The majority of respondents reported that foreign-exchange problems remain the major constraint, followed by availability of materials. Plant and capacity, which reached a peak of constraint on output in March, is now dropping off as such, along with sales and labour problems.

The report continues: "Stocks of raw materials and imported supplies have more or less remained the same. The trend over the next four months is for an expected fall in stocks".

Capital expenditure on buildings is expected to remain static over the next 12 months, but on plant and machinery, the outlook is encouraging. 39% of the respondents indicated the intention to authorise more expenditure over the next year.

"The major reason for any capital expenditure authorisation remains predominantly for replacement", the report says. "Other reasons ... are to increase efficiency and to expand capacity."

"The factors that are likely to limit capital expenditure are mainly inadequate net return on proposed investment and uncertainty about demand. It is interesting to note that uncertainty in demand has risen strongly and is now on par with adequate return on investment in limiting capital expenditure. Shortage of internal finance has dropped in its effect as a limit".

In employment, most companies indicated unchanged numbers and except for wood and furniture, all expected it to remain so for the next four months. 65% said their average cost per unit of output had risen in the period. Average costs are expected to continue rising.

Domestic prices were reported to be static, although 2% of the responses indicated a downward trend.

The sum total of all this, comments the CZI, is an inability within the sector, to sustain the momentum of growth started in late

1984. If that is to be reversed along with the falling optimism in the sector, and if inflation — forecast at 15% for this year — is to be contained, policy decisions in several areas are called for.

"Policy aimed at containing recurrent expenditure, restricting the money supply, balancing export competitiveness with import needs and boosting foreign currency to the productive sectors, is essential".

It is hoped that a major factor limiting investment in the manufacturing sector, that of inadequate return on investment, "will be addressed in new policy measures to be contained in Volume II of the National Development Plan".

Meanwhile, a number of measures "on the horizon" to boost regional trade will be welcomed by "destabilising developments" in South Africa. The CZI advocates policy decisions aimed at strengthening allocations for imports from the PTA, and underlines the need for progress in the development of alternative trade routes.

"Uncertainties related to South Africa and inability to source sufficient raw materials to sustain growth are the major contributory factors to the present pessimism of the general business situation in the sector."

"A good agricultural season, fresh initiatives to source and save on foreign inputs, and stronger regional trade are looked for to stimulate growth in the coming year", the report concludes.

ZIMBABWE

MINING OUTPUT, VALUES REPORTED

Johannesburg THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 24 Oct 86 p 21

[Text]

FOLLOWING the value growth of more than 15% last year, mining industry expansion slowed to 8.3% in the first five months of this year. Output volumes were up 2% on the comparable period last year while unit prices rose almost 5%, according to the latest issue of the Standard Chartered economic bulletin.

During the first five months of the year, the value of mining output increased some \$20m, mainly reflecting increased production of coal and chrome and the higher gold price. Gains from these three minerals were offset to some extent by a 12% fall in the value of asbestos output, a 46% drop in tin realisations, and a 16% decline in the value of nickel production.

In May an 11% increase in the value of mineral production this year to around \$700 million was predicted. However, the continuing weakness of metal prices —

with the important exception of gold — and transport and input-supply uncertainties suggest that growth may well be rather slower than previously estimated.

Accordingly, mining industry growth rate for 1986 has been revised downwards to 8% implying an aggregate production value in the region of \$680 million.

LITTLE CHANGE

While output volumes improved marginally in the early part of 1986, they remained 7% below 1980 levels which, in turn, were some 12% below their 1976 peak. Little change is expected in the volume of production this year and the final performance of the industry will depend heavily on world price movements — which seem unlikely to be more than marginally favourable — and on exchange rate movements.

MINING OUTPUT AND VALUES 1984/5

Mineral	1985	1984	% change
Gold:			
Volume ('000 ozs)	478	473	- 1.0
Value	\$241.3 m	\$214.1 m	+12.7
Asbestos:			
Volume ('000 tonnes)	173.5	165.3	+ 5.0
Value	\$84.5 m	\$80.8 m	+ 4.6
Nickel:			
Volume ('000 tonnes)	9.9	10.3	- 3.5
Value	\$73.4 m	\$59.7 m	+22.9
Coal:			
Volume ('000 tonnes)	3 114	3 109	+ 0.2
Value	\$66.8 m	\$58.3 m	+14.6
Copper:			
Volume ('000 tonnes)	30.5	22.6	- 9.3
Value	\$43.3 m	\$33.8 m	+28.2
Chrome Ore:			
Volume ('000 tonnes)	526.5	476.4	+10.5
Value	\$33.7 m	\$29.7 m	+13.5

/9274

CSO: 3400/428

ZIMBABWE

## NYAGUMBO CALLS FOR RURAL CONSUMER CO-OPS

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 26 Oct 86 p 15

[Text]

THE Government gives strong support to the establishment of consumer co-operatives and wishes to see them being run efficiently, the Minister of Co-operative Development

Cde Maurice Nyagumbo said on Friday.

"The rural people experience a tougher life than those in the urban areas. They have low incomes and buy consumer goods at higher prices. This state of affairs is unacceptable to a socialist government, and for this reason we strongly support consumer co-operatives," he said.

Speaking at the official opening of a Nyanyadzi rural consumer co-operative shop, he said the Government had set aside about \$1.5 million to promote and support a programme of rural co-operatives.

Such co-operatives should ensure that the best quality products are handled and there should be no adulteration of goods.

"The Government strongly supports the establishment of such co-

operatives under its socialist policies, because they restrain trading practises on the part of private retailers and prevent them from exploiting their customers, particularly the working class.

"I must not hesitate to warn you that the central buying agency or co-operative wholesale is big business with its own problems. There is greater need for putting into practice better modern managerial techniques, among other things financial control, research and development and staff training."

He said his ministry and the Farmers Co-operative had agreed to provide consulting services to such co-operatives.

He expressed his hope that the Central Association of Co-operative Unions, the Farmers' Co-

operative and the Ministry of Co-operative Development would establish a sound buying co-operative body.

The advantages being to place large orders for all union requirements, obtain good bargaining powers with manufacturers and be in a position to obtain a variety of best quality goods at reasonable prices.

"The Government's national plan for consumer co-operatives is not only going to be confined to the present warehouse chain but eventually to both rural and urban settlements.

"In the village, there should be a typical general store which ensures for the local population a regular supply of food-stuffs such as sugar, milk, mealie-meal as well as stock inputs and industrial products like clothes," he said.

/9274

CSO: 3400/430

ZIMBABWE

## MASHONALAND GOVERNOR URGES FREEDOM FROM TRIBALISM, NEPOTISM

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 26 Oct 86 p 15

[Article by Tendayi Nyakunu]

[Text]

**TO see a Zimbabwe free of nepotism, tribalism and regionalism, is the Governor of Mashonaland West, Senator Mudhomeni Chivende's most cherished wish.**

"Even within the party Zanu (PF) nepotism, tribalism and regionalism remain a menace and I cannot say truly and freely that I am free and enjoying the country's independence as long as these vices remain.

"When there is peace and free movement in the whole country, then and only then, can I rest knowing fully well that we are free and truly independent," Senator Chivende said.

In an interview with The Sunday Mail, Senator Chivende said that the development of Mashonaland West Province could not be seen in isolation from the rest of the country, which was also subject to the effects of external forces.

"Peace in the region is essential for development and in this regard, I would like to register my greatest concern and regret at the death of our Mozambican brother, Cde Samora Machel.

"We mourn this champion of peace realising that we need a climate of peace in order to embark on meaningful development. Mashonaland West mourns Cde Machel

with the rest of the country and all the progressive forces in the international community at this tragic loss.

"I have no doubt that Cde Machel's never-dying spirit will continue to lead us to peace by the destruction of the evil system of apartheid in South Africa. Only when this has happened will we live in peace and freedom. It is in the atmosphere of peace and freedom that meaningful development can be achieved. I, therefore, see the successful development of my province in that context."

Turning to Mashonaland West's Five-Year Development Plan, Cde Chivende said that his province's priority need was land.

"We fought for the equal distribution of land, among other things, now we are requesting the Government to acquire more farms for resettlement as we have overcrowdedness in areas like Mhondoro, Zvimba, Chirau and Makonde. Our people have been patiently awaiting resettlement and we would like to appeal to Government to urgently consider our need as they are beginning to get discouraged by squatters from other provinces who settle indiscriminately and illegally on vacant farms in this province," he said.

He then took the opportunity to issue a stern warning to the squatters in the province that they would be dealt with ruthlessly.

"We would like to give priority to old people who have been working on the commercial farms which form a greater percentage of the province. We would like to resettle them and our own people from this province before we give consideration to those from outside the province, but because we are faced with a squatter problem, we are having to consider the squatters before our own people which is very discouraging. If people want to be resettled, they should apply like everybody else is doing and not just come in and settle haphazardly."

The squatter problem was increasing in Chegutu, Chinohoyi and Karoi districts and in the three towns. "If this continues, we are going to evict them and then tell them to wait for resettlement. These people should respect the laws of their own Government and wait to be resettled and not just do it illegally.

"If we are a Government of the people, voted in by the people and we design laws that the people want, then the people should obey the laws, because they are their own laws and if they don't then anarchy prevails, making it difficult to govern the land."

Cde Chivende said that decentralisation in the province was being hampered by lack of office and residential accommodation. He urged local authorities and the people themselves to use their own initiative and build houses for teachers and

nurses, and offices for various government departments in order to entice them to move to Mashonaland West.

"I am glad to note that a start in this direction is being made especially now that we recognise the fact that Government resources are limited.

"However, it is imperative that personnel and meaningful decision-making should be decentralised in order to achieve speedy and efficient implementation of our development programmes."

He also urged industries to invest and expand by moving into growth points so as to curb the current influx into the larger industrial centres like Harare, Bulawayo, Gweru and Mutare. "This will mean that there will be no scramble for accommodation, services and so on in the larger centres which seem to keep growing. What is available in Harare should be available at Zvimba, and this in its own right increases employment."

Cde Chivende said another development priority was the Omay area, which needed to be opened up for development.

"We need to build a tarred road from Karoi to Omay to open up the area. A good road will obviously make people want to visit the area and it becomes accessible, so clinics, schools and other roads will start mushrooming as the development of the area gathers momentum."

The provision of electricity and a clean water supply including accommodation for nurses and teachers would make the area more attractive to settle in, therefore speeding up its development.

There is a lot of wildlife in the Omay area and the area could easily become a great tourist attraction if it is made accessible.

"We need about \$70 million to effectively develop the province and a greater proportion of that figure should be channelled towards the development of remote areas like Omay."

The bulk of the money would be from the Public Sector Investment Programme, donor agencies, local authorities, non-governmental organisations and the Mashonaland West Development Association; and the village and ward development committee were being urged to encourage the people through the party, Zanu (PF) to use their self-reliance initiatives to spearhead development of the province.

He hoped that tourism and the fishing industry in the province would be developed for the benefit of population so that it could appreciate its value.

"For example, the people of Omay started

appreciating the value of their wildlife after the Ministry of Natural Resources gave them money from game skin proceeds. That should happen to the fishing industry as well, and, I am sure there will be less poaching as the people will know that game and fish need to be protected for their benefit."

Cde Chivende said that Agritex in his province was busy explaining to people the need to diversify from maize in response to the recent Government call to reduce the hectareage under maize in Zimbabwe following this season's huge surplus.

"I am proud to be the governor of this province because, it is the bread basket of Zimbabwe. There is no hunger in this province. If you visit Hurungwe today, you will find 30 trucks struggling to ferry the huge harvest to the Grain Marketing Board."

Turning to reafforestation, the governor said that the problem of deforestation was not serious in the province.

Other programmes include the development of more communication services such as the development of road and rail networks and the establishment of efficient telecommunication systems.

ZIMBABWE

ALARMING RISE IN CRIME RATE REPORTED

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 20 Oct 86 p 8

[Article by Michael Hartnack, Harare]

[Text] A recent spate of robberies in Harare and in outlying areas has aroused criticism here of both the police and the courts.

Zimbabwe's traditional, comparatively low crime rate is taken for granted by citizens who are now outraged by the occurrence of two hold ups with guns and two knife robberies in the city centre within five weeks — an absurdly low incidence by Johannesburg standards.

In the normally sleepy provincial town of Marondera, two daylight attacks on residents at the Borradaile Trust Old People's Home have led to the calling of a protest meeting by a senator for Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance, Mrs Shelagh van Renen.

Police are accused of failing to respond to calls from the public, and magistrates castigated for freeing apprehended suspects on bail.

The chairman of the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission, Mr Michael Auret, has warned that Zimbabwe's crime rate was now increasing alarmingly. Addressing a meeting of the Zimbabwe Associa-

tion for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of the Offender (Zacro), Mr Auret said the Zimbabwe Republic Police record in combatting the upsurge had "not been impressive".

Shopkeepers in central Harare have expressed anger about an incident on September 3 when a knife-wielding robber snatched a wallet containing Z\$200 (R270) from a customer in a shop.

Zimbabweans' traditional loyalty to the principle of law and order was displayed when witnesses chased the offender, apprehended him, and brought him back to the shop — whereupon five accomplices came to the robber's aid, throwing him a knife.

He broke free, but unintimidated bystanders chased him and he was tackled by Mr Greg Payne.

Shouting: "We will kill you all for this," the robber stabbed Mr Payne in the head, arm and back before he was overpowered. Mr Payne was admitted to hospital but the robber was freed on bail after appearing in court.

He and fellow gang members are alleged to have attacked a farmer drawing wages for his labourers a fortnight ago.

"The courts keep letting them go free and they keep coming back here. There is nothing we can do except warn our customers. It's the gangs who patrol our streets now, not the police," one store manager complained to the Financial Gazette, an independent newspaper with authoritative sources in Zimbabwe's business world.

The police have been criticised for failure to allocate more manpower to the lowly "beat", but a familiar sight in central Harare is the blue and white uniform of the new "municipal constables" recruited since independence in 1980 from the ranks of former Zanla guerilla combatants.

The unarmed constables are reported by the city council to have assisted greatly in suppression of petty crime.

In Marondera the regular police have come under fire for failure to respond to emergency calls. Senator Van Reenen complained police came only the following day to investigate robberies, one of which resulted in an elderly person being taken to hospital.

Mr Auret told Zacro he had heard of thousands of cases in which police gave the excuse they lacked the manpower or vehicles to react to reports of crimes.

More efficient planning and more careful use of police vehicles was needed, he said, referring to trucks being put off the road by bad driving.

Mr Auret also criticised Zimbabwe's policemen for being sloppily dressed. While he was happy to see security firms providing jobs as guards for unemployed Zimbabweans, he objected to their having to duplicate the work for which the state paid its police force.

Legal experts point out that Zimbabwe, with policemen who do not customarily carry guns, still has a far lower crime rate than neigh-

bouring Zambia, Mozambique or South Africa.

In Matabeleland, the number of armed robberies appears to be falling off, with increasing assistance being given the security forces by the local people in reporting renegade ex-guerillas.

The thousands of habitual criminals freed under the immediate post-independence amnesties are now back behind bars.

A large consignment of new motorcycles, imported for the Non Aligned Movement summit, should help alleviate the chronic police transport headaches.

But the one problem Zimbabwe has not defeated is creating sufficient employment for its 100 000 youngsters leaving school each year — only an average 8 000 get jobs.

Rising unemployment and urban poverty may be harder to remedy than police inefficiency, criminologists fear, imperilling the long taken-for-granted atmosphere of friendliness and sunshine in Zimbabwean streets and avenues. — Sapa

/8309

CSO: 3400/434

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

MINING INDUSTRY GROWTH LAGGING--The value of mining production in Zimbabwe is expected to reach \$700 million this year despite the recent warning by the Bindura Nickel Corporation that, unless production and market conditions change, it is likely to operate at a considerable loss this year following a \$12,8 million profit in 1985. The value of mining production increased 15,2% to a record \$629,6 million last year but this was due entirely to higher prices in world markets and in Zimbabwe dollars, thereby reflecting currency depreciation. The volume index of output (1980 = 100) slipped very marginally to 96,7 from 97,0 the previous year, but the unit value index, which records price movements, rose more than 14%. Although the value of mining production has doubled since 1979, growing at an average annual rate of 12%, the volume index has averaged 97 over the same period, declining 5% over the period. Expressed in SDR's, the value of Zimbabwe's mineral production has fallen some 20% since 1980, underscoring the extent to which value growth in the industry has depended on currency depreciation. With very little new investment being undertaken in the industry and with stagnating world trade in mining products, there is unlikely to be any material growth in output volumes this year. But last year's increase which was 55%, in the coal price, the higher gold price on world bullion markets and continued Zimbabwe dollar depreciation are likely to ensure that the value of mining output grows by at least 10% during 1986. [Text] [Johannesburg THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 24 Oct 86 p 20] /9274

MINERAL, MINING OUTPUT UP--Mineral volume production between January and March 1986 increased by 0,2% while manufacturing production increased by 4,5% compared with the same period last year, according to the latest Quarterly Digest of Statistics (March 1986). Iron ore production increased by 4,9% and silver production by 7,6%. Tin metal production increased 28%, and production of "other" minerals (phosphate, limestone, and lithium), increased by 12,4% compared with 1985 figures. Increases were also recorded for Chrome ore (7,4%), coal (28%), and copper (27,2%). Asbestos output decreased by 14,7% and gold production decreased by 8,2%. Cobalt production decreased by 20% and nickel by 0,7%. In the manufacturing sector, production increased by 4,5% overall, with foodstuffs (including stockfeeds production) increasing by 7,8%; textile production (including ginning) increased by 27%, and clothing and footwear production increased by 10,1%. Wood and furniture production increased by 8,9%; non-metallic mineral production by 2,27%; metals and metal products volume by 0,3%. Production in the "other" manufacturing groups increased by 60%. Drink and tobacco production decreased by 17,6%; paper, printing, and publishing output decreased by 4,5%; chemical and petroleum production by 2,7%; and transport and equipment production by 2,3%. [Text] [Johannesburg THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 24 Oct 86 p 11] /9274

**ZANU (PF) AID TO MOZAMBIQUE**—Zanu (PF) Harare province has so far collected \$7,820,35 from members as assistance to Mozambique following the death of President Samora Machel, the acting chairman, Cde Smith Marara, said yesterday. The Hindu Society of Zimbabwe boosted the funds raised by party members yesterday, when they presented \$1,251 at a ceremony attended by Cde Marara and other provincial officials including the treasurer, Cde Solomon Tawengwa. Cde Marara said money was still pouring in as when someone died money was traditionally given as a token of sympathy and towards expense. The money would be handed over to the party's central committee who would send it to Mozambique as a gesture of solidarity. The president of the Hindu Society, Mr Manuvhai Patel, said the Indian community had cancelled its annual Diwali celebrations tomorrow and the New Year on Sunday in honour of Cde Machel. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 31 Oct 86 p 9] /9274

**ASBESTOS SALE TO INDIA**—The Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe (MMCZ) has concluded a \$4.2 million supply agreement with the Metals Tradings Corporation of India, the third such agreement in three years. The deputy general manager of the MMCZ, Mr Tobias Chizengeni, this week told the GAZETTE that while the amount paid for Zimbabwe's asbestos remained much the same, the tonnage supply to India had actually increased. Due to the reduction in the importation of asbestos by the United States and Europe (and lately Germany), on health grounds, entry to other asbestos markets has become stiffer, and it was in that light that the Indian market was particularly significant. Zimbabwe supplied India with asbestos worth about \$4.5 million in 1984/85, and supplied 8,565 tonnes, also worth \$4.5 million, in 1985/86. This year's firm tonnage order is about 10,000 tonnes for \$4.2 million, with an option for additional tonnage. Mr Chizengeni said there was a possibility that the additional tonnage option could be exercised again this year, having been taken last year. All payment deals with India have been on a part counter-trade, and part cash basis. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 24 Oct 86 p 3] /8309

CSO: 3400/434

SOUTH AFRICA

TREURNICHT REACTS TO ZIMBABWE-MOZAMBIQUE 'PLOT'

MB071754 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1749 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 7 November, SAPA--The alleged plot by Mozambique and Zimbabwe to overthrow Malawi confirmed that no communist government could be trusted, the leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr Andries Treurnicht, said tonight.

Reacting to the disclosure by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, of documents relating to the plot, Dr Treurnicht said in a statement that communist states only agreed on negotiations and accords when it was to their sole benefit.

"Eulogosing" by the state president, Mr P.W. Both, and cabinet ministers, after the death of President Samora Machel in a plane crash has caused "grievous offence" to most whites in South Africa, Dr Treurnicht said.

In particular, he added, offence had been caused to the local Portuguese community, many of whom had "suffered and lost everything at the hands of someone Mr Botha calls a great leader of Africa.

"The National Party's record of ham-handedness in handling our relations with neighbouring states and in particular their official rejection of RENAMO in favour of the communist Frelimo is a further example of their inability to act in the interest of South Africa against communism," Dr Treurnicht said.

"The foreign-inspired Nkomati Accord was nothing more than a plot to persuade South Africa to prop up a collapsing Frelimo regime and is further evidence of what has been done over the years by overseas banking interests to keep their trade with communist states afloat.

"The Conservative Party is not prepared to aid communism in any way nor is it prepared to put the interests of the U.S. State Department before the interests of the South African voter," the CP leader said.

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CSO: 3400/406

SOUTH AFRICA

AIR FORCE CHIEF ON MACHEL CRASH

MB021919 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1815 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Interview with chief of the air force, General Dennis Earp, by Ruda Landman on the "Network" program, introduced by Kolie van Koller--live; interview conducted in English]

[Text] [Van Koller] The air crash in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique was killed has led to a series of accusations against South Africa. Throughout the world, but especially among the southern African states, it is being claimed that South Africa had a hand in the accident. In the studio, we have the chief of the air force, General Dennis Earp.

[Landman] Good evening, Gen Earp, and very welcome to the "Network" studio.

[Earp] Good evening, Ruda.

[Landman] In the first place, do you personally really know what happened at Komatipoort last Sunday night? Were you there?

[Earp] No, I was not there at the impact, but I think I have a fairly good idea of what happened.

[Landman] You were there afterward?

[Earp] I was there shortly afterward, on Monday morning, and I did walk around at the scene of the accident, with General Hama Thai, who is my opposite number from Mozambique.

[Landman] Why do you feel that the air force, specifically, should respond?

[Earp] Well, there have been some accusations made. First they said we shot it down. I feel that rather puts us in the dock. There have also been allegations that we bent beams or planted false beacons. There have been allegations that the air force was very slow to inform anybody. They have implied that we were remiss in reporting that a radar blip had disappeared from our screens.

[Landman] Okay, so let us take that one by one. If we look at the Harare HERALD, then they were the one, I think, who spoke about what they called a

decoy beacon, and a technique of bending the beam which was apparently used in World War II. Is there any possibility that the South African Air Force could actually do such a thing?

[Earp] A decoy beacon is in theory always possible. But if there was a decoy beacon, then on the instruments of the aircraft, a needle should have been pointing straight ahead.

[Landman] At this decoy beacon?

[Earp] At the beacon. Now, I was there, on Monday morning, and I could see the navigator's panel in the remains of the fuselage. I could not see the pilot's panel, because the pilot and copilot were still in position and it was a bit messy. But on the navigator's panel the two radio compass needles were pointing in opposite directions.

[Landman] Directly opposite? One hundred and eighty degrees?

[Earp] Not exactly. But by looking at the frequencies that were set up for these beacons...

[Landman, interrupting] Those are the existing beacons, in Maputo and Nelspruit?

[Earp] In fact, there is a beacon at Nelspruit, which is over there [points to map of eastern border area], and there is a beacon at Maputo, which is over there. And the frequencies set up, although not quite clear, because there was a lot of mud and sand over the instrument, make it possible that they were tuned in on those two beacons.

[Landman] And that is why they pointed in that direction and in that direction?

[Earp] Correct. Now, the reason I mention the matter of the beacons is, if I can refer again to this radar plot in the map...

[Landman, interrupting] Excuse me, if you say a radar plot, is that what the South African Air Force picked up from their radar screens?

[Earp] That is correct. This here [points at map] represents the air corridor that goes through Limpopo beacon to Maputo. And this [points at map] is the corridor which the aircraft should have been following. This is in fact the route that our radar saw it follow. The times are times in local time--2045, and 2116 was the last time that the plot was logged. This beacon [points at Mozambican beacon] has been off the air for about a year.

[Landman] So it could not have been on its way there?

[Earp] No. It is possible, however, that they thought they were following this route. And it is normal practice for people to tune in on beacons that do work, such as Phalaborwa, Nelspruit, and Hoedspruit. So it is possible that they tuned on Nelspruit and on Maputo.

[Landman] So, what you are saying in effect, is that the instruments on the navigator's panel corresponded exactly with their real position?

[Earp] Yes. In fact, there is an instrument called a distance measuring equipment, a DME. And that read 35 nautical miles, 74.9 km. And that is also on the navigator's panel.

[Landman] From?

[Earp] From its home beacon, which would have been Maputo. And in fact, if you look at the instruments, the distance and the plot of the needle from Maputo, it would place the aircraft there [points to map] and that is exactly where it was. It was where its instruments said it was.

[Landman] How does the radar work? Why did you not pick it up on the moment of impact?

[Earp] Ruda, radar is a line-of-sight instrument. It cannot see around a corner, it cannot see through a hill. In the area, here, are the Lebombo mountains. And in fact, the aircraft was lower than the hills when it hit. So naturally the radar could not see over the hill.

[Landman] Does that mean that an enemy airplane could actually cross our border there, and you would not know about it, if it stayed low enough?

[Earp] If it stayed low enough, that is so. And that is not just our radar. Everybody's radars have the same problem. They cannot see if the target is too low or behind an obstruction.

[Landman] Another criticism was that you were remiss in reporting the accident.

[Earp] Well, we are not responsible for any traffic that is not over our country, in our air space. And this plot, as you can see on the map, was not over our territory. I can mention that in the area which is monitored by our radar, there are something like 135 plots per day.

[Landman] So whose responsibility was it, actually, to react to a plane vanishing from radar screens, or can it happen that it can just vanish and no one will take any notice?

[Earp] Well, first of all, all plots will eventually vanish from the screen when the target goes low enough. But it was Mozambique's responsibility. And I would like to mention here that there are about 18 radars in that area, which could have been...

[Landman, interrupting] On Mozambique's side?

[Earp] Mozambique's side, including some fairly good radars, Russian equipment. If I may show you on the map again, there is radar at Massingir, at Inhaca Island, at Maputo, at Moamba, which is about there [points at map], and Changalane. And these radars must have seen this aircraft. Now, the fact that it disappeared from our screens at about 2116 did not arouse any alarm or despondence on our side. It was routine, and we had no further responsibility toward the aircraft.

[Landman] It was routine because it was lower than the hills and it was on its way to Maputo?

[Earp] Sure. And in addition, we do not receive flight plans--in other words, the plan which says where an aircraft is going from and where it is going to--we do not receive flight plans for aircraft in their territory.

[Landman] So what should Maputo airport have done?

[Earp] They should have immediately declared an alert phase the moment the aircraft was more than 30 minutes overdue. Then, some hours afterwards, when they were sure it was missing, they should have declared a distress phase, and they should have let us know if there was a possibility that it could have gone down in our territory.

[Landman] Do you have any information that they actually did know that the plane was missing?

[Earp] Yes, we are pretty sure that they know, and we are pretty sure that they also launched some sort of search. Now the fact is that they knew it was missing, but they saw fit to accuse us of not letting them know in time.

[Landman] You say pretty sure, What does that mean?

[Earp] Well, there is evidence to that effect, but we can only confirm this after the accident investigation team has spoken to the witnesses.

[Landman] There has been a lot of talk around the so-called black box--which, as far as I could gather, is orange, in reality--the flight recorder. Why does that have to be decoded if it, at least, among other things, contains normal simple voice recordings?

[Earp] Well, there are several kinds of black boxes. The one is a cockpit voice recorder. That is, in essence, a tape recorder, and it records all the conversations on the flight deck, and from points outside into the flight deck, and from the flight deck, outside.

[Landman] Is that in code, or is it must a normal tape recorder?

[Earp] That is a normal tape recorder. But the other flight data recorders are normally computer readouts. And what they [do] is, they give all the data about the flight--its height, its speed, engine power settings, etc. And those have to be read out by a computer designed by the manufacturer. Now, normally, that would go straight to the manufacturer, and there would be a readout. But I think the authorities would like a few safeguards built into this before the box goes to the manufacturers in Moscow.

[Landman] Why? Can there be interference in the process of reading it out?

[Earp] In this sad world in which we live, computers can be made to do almost anything. And without casting any aspersions, I think the importance of this

accident and the international political sphere dictates that there should be safeguards, there should be no doubt as to what caused this accident. It does not help for us to say that if the pilot had looked at his own instruments, he would have known where he was, unless we can confirm this beyond all possible doubt.

[Landman] Do you think that there is a method by which that can happen, in the course of the investigation?

[Earp] I am quite sure that they will find a way. I am quite sure.

[Landman] Thank you very much for your presence tonight, and all the best.

[Earp] Thank you.

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CSO: 3400/406

SOUTH AFRICA

# SADF STOCKS GIANT AMMUNITION DEPOT IN DE AAR

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 25 Oct 86 p 7

[Text]

THE South African Defence Force has finally completed and stocked a massive ammunition depot in the small town of De Aar in the North-Eastern Cape.

It took a number of trains running "every day for months" to fill the depot, believed to be the largest in South Africa.

The existence of the De Aar depot was disclosed in evidence to the Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Accounts by Vice-Admiral M A Bekker, the SADF's Chief of Staff Finance.

In his evidence to the committee, whose report was released in Parliament yesterday, the admiral gave details of the "massive operation" required to move ammunition "four times the capacity of Jan Kempdorp" to the new giant depot.

He told the committee "it was not a simple matter of stocktaking in a year".

□ It was also disclosed that in the 1984/5 financial year R29 million was deposited in an overseas bank under the Special Defence Account to support bank guarantees issued on behalf of Armscor.

The admiral said that through these overseas accounts "Armscor does the acquisition for Defence — the money is then an advance to Armscor".

Mr Harry Schwarz, PFP spokesman on finance, said that in terms of the executive order issued by President Ronald Reagan a number of firms, including Armscor, had been listed.

"There seems to be a lack of confidentiality in relation to SA defence matters."

General Jannie Geldenhuys, head of the SADF, said: "We ourselves would like to see more confidentiality."

The admiral maintained that "when it comes to overseas suppliers, their names are kept secret".

However, Mr Schwarz said the names on President Reagan's list were local firms.

The admiral replied: "If the firm is engaged in the manufacturing of weapons, every employee of the company knows it. How do you keep it secret?"

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CSO: 3400/433

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. BOTHA HAILS SUCCESS OF BUSINESS CONFERENCE

MB072009 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The state president's conference with business leaders in Pretoria today has led to a general acceptance by the state and top South African businessmen of the Economic Advisory Council's proposals for a national strategy. After the conference, business leaders expressed their praise for the frank discussions and the manner in which South African interests were continuously presented. The state's reaction to the strategy has just been given at a news conference.

[Begin State President P.W. Botha video recording] I am happy that we have succeeded in the aim of the conference. It was a good conference, a conference of goodwill and frankness, a conference of civilized people who discussed South African problems together in a civilized way. I would like to give the assurance that where we had differences, criticism of this nature was tolerated and this helped us to get closer to a solution to our problems. [Changes to English] I hope that in future, the Economic Advisory Council to the state president will apply its mind in finding a way in which we can from time to time meet with the private sector in this way so as to enable us to find each other's views in the most proper way. [Changes to Afrikaans] We did not shout at each other. We did not insult each other. We enriched each other and we are parting as friends. [Changes to English] I thank you gentlemen for the way in which you made the conference a success. [End video recording]

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CSO: 3400/406

SOUTH AFRICA

DE BEER SAYS NECC SEEKS TO UNDERMINE DISCIPLINE

MB050508 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2102 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, 4 November, SAPA--The National Education Crisis Committee [NECC] is trying to undermine the discipline of the Department of Education and Training by consulting teachers on the schools dispute, according to the deputy minister of education and development aid, Mr Sam De Beer.

"This is completely unacceptable and leads to a misconception amongst students that can only result in a hostile attitude towards their teachers," Mr De Beer said in a telex to the chairman of the NECC, Mr Vusi Khanyile.

Mr De Beer released the full text of the telex in Pretoria today "in order to set the record straight" after what he said were conflicting and speculative reports in the press over talks between the NECC and his department.

In the telex, sent to Mr Khanyile on 31 October, Mr De Beer also said the NECC was not a legally recognised representative body and had encouraged examination boycotts through its statements that it hoped children would write exams but that there were "adequate reasons" for them not to do so.

Mr De Beer referred to a resolution adopted at a recent Durban conference of the NECC in which the organisation urged teachers to "stop collaborating with the authorities."

References by the NECC to consultations with teachers gave the impression that teachers were accountable to the NECC, Mr De Beer said.

"This can be construed as a direct attempt to undermine the discipline of the same department with which you are now seeking discussions."

Mr De Beer said an "intimidatory" statement by the NECC on the participation of parents in school committees had caused irreparable harm to the credibility of the NECC, which claimed to represent parents.

The resignation of parents from school committees because of intimidation had disrupted communication between teachers and parents and had led to children demanding the right to negotiate directly with school authorities.

"... Your hostile attitude towards them (school committees) makes meaningful consultation with your organisation infinitely more complex."

Referring to NECC statements that it represented "the majority of your people," Mr De Beer said these claims could not be reconciled with the committees declaration of the million-strong Zulu cultural movement, Inkatha, as "an enemy of the people."

The NECC had not made public the size of its membership and a judge had remarked in a court action brought by the committee against the minister of education that the NECC had not made out a case for its locus standi.

"This means that yours is not a legally recognised body," Mr De Beer said.

He said he was still willing to hold discussions with the NECC "on bona fide educational matters."

A date for a meeting could be considered as soon as the NECC had submitted a memorandum requested by the department, Mr De Beer added.

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CSO: 3400/406

SOUTH AFRICA

CONSERVATIVES CLAIM BUTHELEZI SYMPATHIZES WITH ANC

MB021943 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1937 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 2 November, SAPA--It was clear that the sympathies of the KwaZulu leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, lay with the African National Congress, the Conservative Party [CP] said today.

The CP's deputy leader, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, said in a statement released in Johannesburg that Chief Buthelezi's speech to staff and students at the University of Port Elizabeth this week was "confrontational" and showed he was not a moderate.

In his speech, Chief Buthelezi said whites "should learn to be African or perish as aliens from abroad."

Dr Hartzenberg said: "It is clear that Chief Buthelezi's sympathies lie with the ANC. His insistence that (ANC leader Nelson) Mandela be released confirms that he is not the moderate that the Americans and the government keep telling us he is."

Dr Hartzenberg said the CP was not "fooled" by the KwaZulu chief minister. Chief Buthelezi had to understand that the CP "has the support of a very large portion--perhaps even at this stage the majority--of the white electorate and we are frankly tired of his cliches which are designed to frighten whites into capitulation."

"We are tired of his stereotyped African-style threats such as the fact that black South Africans would abandon attempts to use the parliamentary process," the statement said.

"This process was never indigent [as received] to the Zulus anyway, and Chief Buthelezi should remember who brought the process to South Africa in the first place."

The chief had, by his own words, confirmed that one of the biggest problems facing the future of South Africa was disunity among blacks, Dr Hartzenberg said.

"Without the presence of the whites, this disunity would result in strife and dictatorship, just as it has in other parts of Africa when whites left."

The CP deputy leader said Chief Buthelezi's statements were no different from what was heard from other black leaders and "ambitious politicians."

The tragedy was that so much prominence was given in the media "in the establishment to Chief Buthelezi's obvious manoeuvres towards establishing himself as the only solution for South Africa," Dr Hartzenberg said.

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CSO: 3400/406

SOUTH AFRICA

CABINET CHANGES VACATE 4 PARLIAMENT POSITIONS

MB060624 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Yesterday's cabinet reshuffle will result in at least four seats in parliament becoming vacant shortly. In the case of North Rand by-elections will be held probably early next year.

Of the six seats affected by the reshuffle there is uncertainty about two. These are the seats of the outgoing deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, and the outgoing deputy minister of agriculture and water affairs in the House of Assembly, Mr Sarel Hayward. Mr Nel has not yet indicated what his future plans are, but, if he accepts a post outside parliament, his seat, Pretoria Central, will become vacant. Mr Hayward says he has plans to resign his seat of Graaf Reinet but cannot be definite about it. The seats that are definitely going to become vacant are Aliway, the seat of outgoing speaker of the House Assembly, Mr Johan Greef; Delmas, the seat of the outgoing minister of transport affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman; Durbanville, the seat of outgoing minister of communications and public works, Dr Lapa Munnik; and Cradock, the seat of the outgoing minister of health services and welfare in the House of Assembly, Dr De Villiers Morrison. In the President's Council two further vacancies besides that of Dr (Frank) Quin will be created shortly. These are those of Mr Dani Hough, who has been appointed deputy minister of economic affairs and technology; and Mr (Joop) Henning, who has indicated that he will retire.

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## SOUTH AFRICA

### BRIEFS

**EAST CAPE INFANTRY FORCE FORMED**--Grahamstown--A South African Infantry Association (SAIA) with a potential membership of more than 6,000 has been formed on a regional basis, according to the commanding officer of the 6th South African Infantry, Colonel Paul Stroebel--who will double as chairman of the association for the Eastern Province area. Membership is open to permanent force infantrymen, citizen force, national servicemen, ex-servicemen--and also women who are closely involved in the services. No ex-servicewomen are eligible because, unlike other branches of the services, the infantry has no women's auxilliary service. The association was the brainchild of the retired former Inspector-General of the Army, General Pik van Noorden, who farms near Rustenberg. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 21 Oct 86 p 3] /8309

**BLACK-WHITE COOPERATION ENCOURAGED**--The minister of national education and leader of the National Party in the Transvaal, Mr F.W. De Klerk, says not only the whites but also the blacks of South Africa stand before a critical choice on the future of the country. Mr De Klerk told a public meeting at Schweizer-Reneke in the Western Transvaal that blacks would have to understand that just as white domination was unacceptable to them so black domination was not acceptable to whites. He said the incorporation of black communities at all levels of decisionmaking could not be stopped. Should blacks, however, decide to seize power, they would be choosing the path of confrontation. Mr De Klerk said black leaders could not advocate peace and at the same time be on a friendly footing with the ANC. He said that peace in the long term was only possible if there was the assurance that one group would not dominate another. Cooperation was necessary to ensure the security of every group. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Nov 86 MB] /12232

CSO: 3400/425

SOUTH AFRICA

UCCP LEADER RULES OUT MERGER WITH NRP

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 31 Oct-6 Nov 86 p 11

[Article by Sefako Nyaka]

[Text]

THE leader of the United Christian Conciliation Party (UCCP), Bishop Isaac Mokoena, has ruled out any plans of a merger with the New Republic Party — although the two parties meet for "exploratory talks" in Johannesburg next Wednesday.

Representatives of both parties refused to discuss the agenda of Wednesday's meeting. But it has been reliably learnt that the possibility of a merger is high on the NRP's agenda, if not on that of the UCCP.

Many political analysts believe the NRP's role as a political party has become redundant. The party might be involved in talks with the UCCP as a last attempt to depart from the South African political scene with "some grace".

But Mokoena said this week his party would not consider a merger at this early stage, as it would upset "the aspirations of the party."

"We wouldn't like the party (UCCP) to be too white, but we would welcome individuals from the NRP applying to join our party," he said.

He said there are "vital and crucial" matters which his party wants to discuss with the government. And at the moment his party should assert itself as an effective force for change in the country.

UCCP liaison officer Dr E Malam, said in the past there had been, and still are, "subversive" parties who came up claiming to represent the aspirations of people in the country and it is time the UCCP pursues the goals it has set forth for itself.

Among its goals is "to participate as a political party in its own right and as a force of moderation and conciliation in the future of South Africa".

The UCCP, which has six community councillors and some well-known defenders of government policy on its executive, was launched early this month in a move seen as part of the government's plan to groom moderate blacks for the National Statutory Council.

Soon after the party's launch, some of its leaders went overseas to talk to "conservative" members of the European parliament.

The party has not yet held a meeting in the townships, despite claims by its members that they would be recruiting actively in the townships.

/9274

CSO: 3400/392

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC REVEALS SECRET OPERATIONS ON BRITISH TV

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 28 Oct 86 p 3

[Text]

Own Correspondent

**LONDON** — The African National Congress has gone public — and shown some of its secretive operatives and operations to the world for the first time.

They have done this in a dramatic television programme to be screened here tonight on the independent TV channel.

At the start of the programme a commentator points out that to some the ANC are guerillas, to others freedom fighters and to yet others, terrorists.

In this programme, called *Spear of the Nation* — after the ANC's military wing, they are clearly seen as freedom fighters.

Emerging from top security possibly for the first time is Mr Joe Slovo, 58, who is shown in casual, open-neck attire, with grey hair and glasses, speaking seriously of the organization's operations. Mr Slovo is described as Umkonto we Sizwe's chief-of-staff and the sole white in the leadership of the ANC.

The makers of the film decline to disclose where the interview was conducted, but say that it was filmed in the African frontline states and inside South Africa as well.

Another amazing glimpse is given of the ANC clandestine propaganda organization, Radio Freedom, showing scenes of broadcasts being beamed

from professional studios somewhere in Africa into South Africa.

Among those who are interviewed in the programme are Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC, and Mr Thabo Mbeki, an ANC spokesman and Mr Tambo's political secretary. The curtain is also lifted on Mr Chris Hani, 44, deputy commander of Umkonto we Sizwe.

Others who give their views on the programme include Mrs Winnie Mandela and Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, Mr Gavin Relly, head of the Anglo American Corporation, who led a delegation to Zambia for talks with the ANC earlier this year, and British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

While a good deal of time is given to spokesmen of the ANC, President P W Botha is shown delivering a speech where he talks of having been lenient and patient, and warns that he should not be pushed too far.

But the message in the 60 minutes that British viewers will see is that the ANC is central to any solution in South Africa. It coincides with a lengthy interview in the *Financial Times* with Mr Tambo, which portrays him not as the archetypical guerilla leader but as a serious and greying lawyer at the helm of the organization.

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CSO: 3400/440

SOUTH AFRICA

'REVOLUTIONARY EDGE' SAID APPEARING IN BLACK PROTEST MOVEMENT

Harare THE HERALD in English 31 Oct 86 p 8

[Text]

BLACK protest in South Africa is rapidly acquiring a revolutionary edge. In black townships across the country new forms of government are emerging. Democracy is flourishing on the ground as never before — capturing the imagination of students and workers and revitalising the ghettos with a new sense of power. Not content with rendering the townships ungovernable, the new mood is creating alternative structures of a people's government that challenges the foundations of the status quo.

THE Pretoria regime is still in control of its railways and harbours, its airports and military installations. Its commercial centres may be emptied by consumer boycotts and threatened by limpet mine attacks but they remain in business.

The sprawling black townships are another matter. Governing them is increasingly becoming a logistic impossibility. They can only be besieged.

The point was made in a recent parliamentary debate by Mr Roger Huley, the opposition Progressive Federal Party member for Constantia, an affluent Cape Town suburb.

He said the government had already "lost control of a number of black areas".

"The control they have," he said, "hardly extends further than the short shooting range of a patrolling Caspir as it moves through the township."

Mamelodi, a large black township east of Pretoria, strikingly illustrates the creation of people's power in defiance of the establishment and despite the fact that in the final resort the township is still at the mercy of the army.

It still has its town council, Pretoria's substitute for genuine township government. But since August last year, the mayor and three councillors have resigned and those that remain are totally dependent on protection from the army.

Typical of many townships the thoroughly discredited councils have been replaced by community organisations, in this case the Mamelodi Youth Organisation and the Mamelodi Parents' Association.

They have been in the forefront of consumer boycotts and stay-way campaigns. They have mobilised the community around local issues and raised national demands.

In recent months, however, a new dimension to

the community struggle has become apparent. In Mamelodi it began with the emergence of street committees which were started by Mayo in June last year to weed out criminals who were using the political protests as a foil for their more mercenary activities.

In November after the town council stopped the refuse collection services in response to a widespread rent strike, the street committees extended their role to the collection of garbage. Then in the dusty and desolate township, with frugal resources, they began to build parks and rockeries.

It marked the beginning of a community attempt to provide its own judicial process and municipal service. A member of Mayo — many of whom are unemployed — explains the new initiative which gathered momentum after police shot dead 13 people in the township in November last year.

"After the killings, we began a house to house campaign to get people not to associate with the police or the adminis-

tration. We wanted to do everything on our own.

"We tried to persuade them not to pay rent or lay any charge at the police station. We would sort our own problems and allow the people to choose the best judgment at the people's courts. We realised that we were killing ourselves by paying rent and fines, because the government uses this money to buy Hippos (armoured cars)."

At the core of the new township organisation is the street-committee — elected to represent residents of a particular street and to actively maintain the level of political awareness.

The committees provide for the grassroot democracy and have been the major factor behind the success of the consumer boycotts in the Eastern Cape.

In conjunction with these street committees "Disciplinary committee" and "people's courts" have been created as alternate structures of authority and control in Mamelodi.

Mayo explains: "We tell the people that they do not have to go to the police stations and that their problems can be solved at the people's court. In each street there is a sectional delegate as well as a person who is nominated from the street committee to watch for criminals. If there is an accused a people's court is set up. Anyone can be involved and normally there are 20 to 30 people. If an accused wants to appeal a court of appeal meets every Sunday. The point is to rehabilitate a person." According to Mayo's constitution, the objective of the disciplinary committees is to mobilise, organise and educate people politically.

"They are like a wing of Mayo used to maintain order and discipline. We are setting up branches in every section of the township. We want to show the people which line to follow in their politics.

"During the consumer boycott the disciplinary committees first issued pamphlets explaining why the people should stop buying from whites shops. Then when some people continued buying the committee took away their food to the old-age home.

"We want people to feel the struggle."

Mayo is quite clear about the purpose of the new structures it is creating. "Once you cut the confidence of the people in government-created institutions, they become confident and begin to provide for themselves.

The township youth are not playing at government. Mamelodi's street committees are merely part of a national phenomenon. They may not be as experienced as the street committees of the Eastern Cape but they are deadly serious.

In the townships of Port Elizabeth and East London, the street committees have succeeded in turning rage into disciplined protest. Faceless but efficient they have ensured that community decisions are treated with the utmost respect and the need for solidarity is clearly understood.

For five months of a bitter consumer struggle they provided a backbone of resistance, taking care of the aged, the hungry, sanctioning the mercenary and educating the weak, providing the township with a vital communication network.

In the wake of their success which saw the white business community brought to its knees, street committees have sprung up in nearly all the Eastern Cape townships and are spreading in the Transvaal, the townships around Cape Town and even the townships dominated by the Inkatha tribal organisation in Durban.

Mr Mkhoseli Jack of the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress confirms the efficiency of the committees when he says: "If we have people who doubt the need for unity in the struggle, we let educate them. They are street committees educate them. They are very good at that."

Against the classic panorama of guerilla warfare the townships are not in military terms "liberated zones". Not yet.

But the evidence is clear that together with the establishment of alternative structures of control the township youth are beginning to defend their terrain.

More and more incidents of the police coming under fire from behind township barricades are being reported. Moreover the presence of thousands of African National Congress insurgents in the township give these battles a very real element of war.

As Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, editor of the Johannesburg-based newspaper, the New Nation, observes:

"It is physically impossible for the security police to root out a street-committee on every street of every township. It is a concept of organisation that is rapidly being developed and for which the police have no answer." —PTSA.

SOUTH AFRICA

KNYSNA GETS NEW BLACK TOWNSHIP

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 25 Oct 86 p 8

[Text]

KNYSNA — Knysna's new black township, Umsobumvu, is getting off the ground and the provincial administration has invited developers to apply for 438 of the 711 sites available.

Umsobumvu ("Flush of Dawn"), is situated about one kilometre north of the Knysna-Plettenberg Bay Road, five kilometres east of the town.

A limited number of sites are provided with household electricity and the infrastructure comprises water-borne sewerage, tarred roads with overhead lighting and stormwater drains.

It is understood the authorities are seeking the most economical and feasible methods of construction consistent with the needs of the community.

It is expected that would-be developers will conduct market surveys and arrive at figures for the ratio of basic housing to elite housing units required.

It seems there is no intention of awarding the development of all of the 438 sites to one large contractor, or even to several. The small man will not be excluded and there is nothing to prevent a would-be resident from applying for one site and erecting his own home on it.

Contractors will be allowed sites for speculation.

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CSO: 3400/431

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT PLAN TO CARVE UP NAMAQUALAND MEETS RESISTANCE

'Economic Farming Units' Envisaged

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 31 Oct-6 Nov 86 p 11

[Article by Moira Levy]

[Text]

NAMAQUALAND peasants, who for generations have grazed their stock on state-owned common ground, face mass unemployment and possible starvation due to a House of Representatives scheme to subdivide the land into 47 individual farms.

Approximately 700 peasants, descendants of the Nama-speaking Khoi who have used the land communally for hundreds of years, are likely to be forced off the land.

According to a Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture representative, not more than 150 people can be accommodated on the new farms which will be between 1 800 and 6 000 hectares in size.

J Smuts, the department's agricultural officer, said he had "no idea what would happen to the others". He is adamant no families would be forced to move, but it is unlikely many of the peasants, who barely subsist on the produce of the land, could afford the R300 rent for a plot.

According to evidence before a commission of inquiry set up last month to investigate their grievances, the scheme is in contravention of a 1979 law governing the administration of coloured agricultural land.

Advocate B Burger, representing the community, explained that an investigation is mandatory before

common land is sub-divided. "But they have put the cart before the horse. The minister should have ordered that a survey be carried out first, and then he could divide the land.

"The community is saying it is wrong their land should be cut up like this. The land belongs to them, it was given to them by the church and through the ages they have had the right to sow, graze and erect dwellings on it."

The Department of Local Government, Agriculture and Housing first proposed sub-dividing the area into "economic farming units" two years ago, arguing the land was being severely depleted by the communal semi-nomadic grazing arrangement. That reasoning has been rejected by the community.

University of Cape Town researcher, Lita Webley, in her evidence before the commission warned that because families have been denied access to their winter grazing lands the common area left for them to graze their stock has been seriously depleted.

"Most families used to move seasonally with their stock to winter stockposts. These movements have almost ceased and this has resulted in almost total denudation of the commonage around the village," she said.

"The conventional wisdom is that the communal land tenure system was responsible for the present over-grazing in the reserves. The historical information suggests quite the opposite. Since rainfall is very sporadic and extensive droughts are common in Namaqualand, seasonal movements are a vital aspect of the effective utilisation of the land."

Webley added: "The economic farming unit has resulted in the wealthier inhabitants investing their capital in livestock and farms, whilst the majority of the poorer inhabitants with their small herds have been deprived of access to their seasonal pastures."

The community is particularly angered by the fact that outsiders are being granted tenders for the plots. They claim most newcomers are not *bona fide* farmers.

Resident Gert Bekeur alleged in an affidavit before the commission that 18 of the more than 30 new occupiers were wage earners.

Bekeur, born in Leliefontein and a farmer all his life, said "a number of the tenders were given to outsiders who had no established rights to the land and were not the traditional inhabitants of the area."

"A lot of the grants were given to people with cash incomes, for example teachers, pensioners, policemen and land owners from other areas, while we, the small

farmers of the area, were left without land or rights, deprived of our only source of income," he said.

"All the improvements that the small farmers have introduced over the years were handed over to the outsiders."

Bekeur said he was denied access to the communal grazing area and his garden plot was taken from him in April last year. "I lost my right to grow vegetables and sow seeds and I never received any compensation."

University of Stellenbosch student, Fiona Archer, who has done extensive research in Namaqualand, said some members of the community could afford to rent plots, but they had refused to and had rejected the proposed scheme as harmful to the community.

She referred to the evidence given to the commission by a witness who said "*As ek die plaas vat, wat van my broer? Dis die gemeenskap se land.*" ("If I take the farm what will happen to my brother? It's the community's land.")

Archer warned that the Leliefontein community was being riven by conflict over whether or not to apply for the plots. Families were being divided and the church, a central feature of the small community, was "split in two".

In her evidence before the commission Archer warned that the community, who were largely dependent on firewood for their energy supply, were suffering from a shortage of firewood on the land available to them.

Photographer Bernard Perez, who documents the living conditions of the rural communities of the Namaqualand, told Weekly Mail he knew of families who were recently fined for trespassing on land they had been using for the past 10 or 20 years.

Andries Nero, 53, who has been farming all his life, recently had 44 sheep confiscated. Perez said the stock was seized late in the night and taken to the municipal pound. To reclaim his sheep Nero was told he would have to pay R10 a head. "He didn't have the

money and virtually his entire stock was auctioned off."

Perez said the community felt particularly bitter about being forced off land they felt they had paid for, through taxes of R30 to R40 a year. "One man has even been to jail for not paying his tax, and now they are being kicked out."

The effects of the privatisation scheme are already being felt, Perez said. This year for the first time the Red Cross distributed mielie meal in Leliefontein. For many families old age pensions are now their only source of income.

There were no opportunities for employment in the towns at all, he added. Workseekers "have to go to the mines further north or to Cape Town if they want to find a job."

According to Perez, the community fears the Leliefontein area will be treated as a test case. If the inquiry endorses the subdivision of the land it is likely a vast region of the Namaqualand will in time be privatised.

## Peasants Face Starvation for Lack of Land

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 26 Oct 86 p 7

[Text]

PEASANTS in the Namaqualand town of Leliefontein are facing starvation and mass unemployment because of a House of Representatives scheme to divide the land they've shared for generations into 47 privately-owned plots.

And *City Press* was told that most of the farms already rented out have been snatched up by members of the local management committee and by the teachers, artisans and shopkeepers in the towns.

### Angry

The community is angry that their land is being handed over to virtual strangers who are new to farming, sources in Cape Town said.

Photographer Bernard Perez, who is putting together a book of photographs on the peasants of Namaqualand, said wealthy residents of the village were renting the farms and fencing off their properties.

He said the peasants, who have used the State-owned land for years, "face mass starvation".

He said families were being fined for trespassing on land they've been using for the past 10 or 20 years.

Andries Nero, convicted of trespassing, had 44 sheep confiscated. His stock was seized "late at night and taken to the municipal pound", Perez said. He was told he had to pay R10 a head to reclaim them.

### Auctioned

"He didn't have the money and almost his entire stock was auctioned off. Nero is 53 years old and has been a farmer all his life. Now he has to find a job."

This week representatives of the 700-strong peasant community appeared before a commission of inquiry set up earlier this month to appeal against the move.

According to a Local Government housing and agriculture spokesman, not more than 150 people can be accommodated on the new farms. Department agricultural officer J Simuts said he had no "idea what would happen to the others".

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CSO: 3400/392

SOUTH AFRICA

'SHOCKING' DETAILS OF BLACK POVERTY IN EASTERN CAPE REVEALED

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 25 Oct 86 p 7

[Article by Barry Streek]

[Text]

SHOCK details of poverty among black people in the Eastern Cape — with 70 percent of black families surviving on less than R150 a month — have been disclosed by a top government official.

Mr Louis Koch, chief director of the now-defunct Eastern Cape Development Board, said in evidence to the Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Accounts that the board's statistics indicated that "roughly 70 percent" of black families in the whole of the Eastern Cape were "earning below R150 a month".

He also told the committee, whose report was released in Parliament yesterday: "Our calculation is that 40 percent of the employable people in the area are unemployed because of the low economic activity."

The board's statistics as well as those of the Urban Foundation were, however, lower than the 60 percent unemployment estimate made by Vista University for the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area.

"There is a very high degree of unemployment, but there is also a very large group of people with a low income," Mr Koch said.

Mr Koch, whose evidence was given on May 7 this year, said the non-payment of rents and service charges was mainly attributable to the high unemployment level.

He said there had been an "element

of indoctrination" recently. "But it is going to be very difficult to attribute the amount of what one would call civil disobedience at this stage."

He also said that though he was satisfied there was a willingness to pay rents in the community, about 25 percent of black families in the Eastern Cape were one month in arrears, about 50 percent were three to six months in arrears and the rest were higher than that.

The Director-General of Co-operation and Development, Dr Andries van Wyk, told the committee that many of the black towns in the interior of the Eastern Cape had no water-borne sewerage, only the bucket system.

He thought the people in these towns would "probably regard the bucket system as perfectly normal within the environment, because the town as a whole cannot afford any other system". But in Port Elizabeth the feeling of relative deprivation became much stronger.

Mr Harry Schwarz, PFP spokesman on finance, commented: "We are dealing here with what is probably one of the most volatile areas in the country, for a lot of reasons."

"The reasons for this volatility are clear from the statistics we have been given."

"I fear that, unless you have massive subsidization at least to establish standards which are acceptable, you will find you are breeding continuous dissatisfaction and unrest," Mr Schwarz said.

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CSO: 3400/431

SOUTH AFRICA

REPORTER MEETS SECRETLY WITH 'COMRADES'

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Oct 86 p 7

[Article by Shipho Ngcobo]

[Text]

THE DENTED steel door opens and a youth, aged about 19, comes in. Although it is not cold, he is wearing a heavy woollen overcoat. He wears blue denims (shirt and trousers) and a pair of red-blue-and-white jogging shoes.

He is clean, but his short hair is uncombed and his mean-looking face is pale and dry.

The young man quickly glances at the three other youths sitting with me in the room as if to say something, and without talking he takes off his overcoat. Underneath is a huge sub-machinegun.

I freeze.

The young gunman looks casually at me, his face expressionless. "Is this the comrade from the newspapers?" The three youths I am sitting with nod.

'No sadist'

He takes another look at me and, flashing a strong set of teeth, says: "This is only to protect ourselves and the oppressed masses, comrade. I am no killer. I am no sadist. I am a liberator. Be free, comrade. You and ourselves are one. Be free."

"How do you move around with such a big gun? Is it not heavy?" I ask.

The four burst into laughter. The smiling comrade starts. "No comrade, this is not heavy," he says, holding the gun high up with his three fingers and a thumb. He hands it over to me.

"Feel it. It's a sub-machinegun. It's a Czechoslovak sub," he says.

I feel it. It is very light.

The men, all wearing denims, were quiet again; there was no laughter. Not even a smile.

I'm sitting with four comrades, township political activists, on an assignment to interview these young men who are said to be tough killers, people who can take a life without emotion.

I had set out to find members of the "Comrades" and managed to get hold of some of them, the four that I am with now. It had been extremely difficult, involving days of unfulfilled promises and deliberate disappointments.

At times I was threatened with the "necklace" if I was found out to be a police spy. I was even blindfolded at times, for long distances.

But I finally made it and found myself sitting face-to-face with the comrades at 9.25pm in this room in a Soweto house which was to serve as a meeting place.

"Now, about the necklace?" I ask, knowing well that I am touching on a sensitive issue.

"Well com, some of us are not for this method of punishing sell-outs.

But of course others are for it. And you know, com, this is a revolutionary situation where many things happen. People are angry, you know.

"Burning a sell-out leaves one with some satisfaction and burning and killing a sell-out is tantamount to burning and killing apartheid itself. Sell-outs are such a problem, and without them there would not be so many people in jails," he says.

"Victory is within sight, comrade," says one of the four, looking me straight in my eyes.

'Ruthless'

"Umkhonto is fighting. But as supporters we must open another front within the country. That will frustrate the system, you know com," he says in a slightly stammering voice. More silence.

"Well com, you know the system is well armed. I mean Hippos, helicopters, tanks and jet-fighters. They are ruthless, because they just shoot at us. But com, our determination to free ourselves from oppression, the little material that we have and, of course, the numbers that we boast of are

enough. The system will end up losers.

"Of course some of us will die in the process — but not all of us."

The person I am talking to is young. Like his comrade with the gun he is about 19 years of age. Yet at this age they are already veterans of many riots and violent experiences.

By *Umkhonto* the youth is referring to the military wing of the ANC, which he subscribes to ideologically; and by the "system" he means the South African government, which he hates because of what he terms "its willingness to oppress forever".

These members of the "Comrades" are all former pupils of a Soweto high school which they left for fear of arrest after the declaration of the state of emergency in June and the detention of many activists.

"What has life been like during the months of hiding?" I ask.

"I say tough but sweet, comrade. We have got our own strategies. Good strategies. Many hide-outs, enough food, enough clothing, enough blankets. Though we sometimes run out of money, we have never starved," he says.

"Who provides you with all this?" I ask.

"All revolutions have supporters, and ours is not an exception. We, too, have supporters who give us moral and material support."

"Unfortunately, I am not allowed to reveal their names. But they are here, in the midst of our people and some of them are well-known personalities. Do not worry about their identities; you will know them after liberation," he says and smiles.

"How have you been able to avoid arrests for more than three months?" I ask.

"We are just careful and our network of informants is always on the watch-out for the police. They keep us informed," says the comrade.

I inquire if they are members of the ANC? The young man laughs again.

"I support the ANC," he says.

### Clenched fist

"What about the PAC and Azapo?"

"I know that the PAC is fighting, and that is good. We support them in their fight. They are comrades in arms," he says, clenching his fist.

"How do you manage to arm yourselves? Where do you get the arms from?" I ask.

They look at one another, smiling.

"Well, com, that is our revolutionary secret, and as I told you earlier I am not allowed to reveal some of these things to you. I think it suffices to say we have arms, and plenty of them for that matter."

Just then the gun-owner turns to his four comrades. "Hey, comrades. There is a street committee meeting tonight. We must definitely attend. Please, please, please. I nearly forgot, and it's time up already," he says.

Going through the same procedures which took me to this meeting, I was taken back to where we would part, the "Comrades" waving a smiling farewell.

What a world we're living in, I thought, waved, and marched straight home.

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CSO: 3400/431

SOUTH AFRICA

ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR BLACK YOUTHS DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Nov 86 p 6

[Article by Sara Martin]

[Text]

A Johannesburg College has developed an alternative education programme in an attempt to aid the increasing numbers of black youths entering the work force and help the continuing crisis in black education.

"We receive many phone calls daily, especially from black women who are keen to work but cannot find employment because they have no skills," said Mrs Lesley Carnelley, principal of Drake College.

"That was when I decided to devise a new course offering English, word processing, secretarial and office clerical training. The level of each student is taken into consideration and a course is recommended for each."

Classes are scheduled for afternoons and evenings to make provision for students already in employment.

The college has expanded its facilities and teaching staff to accommodate this programme, but sponsors for the pupils are badly needed. There are currently only a few students attending various courses at the college who are sponsored — there is an endless queue of people hoping to be admitted.

"If only more companies would sponsor one or two black students, the college would train them and help them find jobs," said Mrs Carnelley.

"The more black youths enter the work force as skilled contributors, the greater the contribution to the development of the economy."

The cost of the five-month "South African First Chance Scholarship Programme" is R750, plus R25 registration fees. The Pitman of London examination fee is an additional R30 per examination.

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CSO: 3400/431

SOUTH AFRICA

## GREAT SOWETO ELECTRICITY PLAN SAID TO BE WORLD'S FIRST

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Nov 86 p 7

[Article by David Carte]

[Text]

THE privately funded R206-million scheme to provide electricity for 105 000 houses and businesses was officially handed over to the Soweto, Dobsonville and Diepmeadow councils this week. The project, financed by a consortium of banks and financial institutions, also provides street lighting. Guill Marais, chairman of consortium leaders Marais & Partners, says it was one of the largest electrification schemes to be undertaken in the world.

LTA will consider tendering for other township electrification projects even though it thinks it was short-changed to the tune of more than R25-million on the Soweto scheme, says managing director Colin Wood.

"You can't say you won't ever tender on a certain type of contract again," said Mr Wood, "but in future we shall be very cautious about the conditions of this type of contract."

Mr Wood said negotiations between LTA and other parties were at a delicate stage. He declined to elaborate on the arguments involved.

A contractor outside LTA said the matter was deadlocked because of the long chain of command involved in the contract.

### Expensive

Apparently the client was the Soweto councils, which were advised by the West Rand Administration Board, which no longer exists. The main contractor was Tesacon, a consortium of electrical contractors, whose equipment was to be installed. LTA was a sub-contractor.

The job turned out more difficult and expensive than anyone had foreseen.

"There was fault on every side," said a contractor who was not involved in the argument. "The engineering was too rushed. The documents were not sound. Banks arranged funding for only a certain amount. Once that money was used up, that was the end of the story."

"In addition, as the job developed, it became more complicated. There was five times more rock than anyone expected. The contractors believed there was a lot of additional work, the bill for which amounted to perhaps five or six times more than the contract amount."

"Another problem was that a whole lot of other contracts for roads, drainage and services were signed at the same time. Contractors were treading on one another's toes and sometimes freshly laid cable was dug up in error."

### Court case

As a result of the complications, LTA is claiming far more than the original contract amount. It has a problem in discovering from whom to claim — the Soweto councils, non-existent WRAB or Tesacon.

All parties hope to avoid going to law, but if no compromise is reached the matter will end up in the Supreme Court.

Mr Wood says there is no question of further losses. LTA has provided in full and this year it will return modestly to the black in spite of a heavy interest bill. He hopes that maturing contracts will bring in the cash to liquidate debt and keep LTA in profit even though the order book is down and still falling.

Now that Soweto, Diepmeadow and Dobsonville have been provided with electricity, many are asking which township will be next. Much depends on the Soweto experience.

If electrification makes not only for a better quality of life but for more peaceable living, it seems likely that it will spread across the country and that the economics will be a secondary consideration.

### High cost

The economics of electrification remain problematical. A high proportion of black consumers have found they cannot afford to use the electricity delivered so expensively to their doorsteps.

One advantage about electricity is that it can be turned off on non-payment.

Escom has raised its prices by 10% twice this year and is about to hit consumers again

in January with an increase of about 14%. It claims it has to charge more to fund power stations now that it can no longer borrow abroad.

Escom says increases after January will be less than the inflation rate, but there is little doubt the next will cause more Soweto households to switch off.

Everyone knows that unless Third World standards are adopted, the next township electrification scheme will be even more expensive.

Escom is looking at ways to get electricity to Third World consumers. An obvious implication is that cabling in future will have to go overhead. This brings safety and security problems.

Alexandra, already partly electrified, is the favourite candidate for the next scheme.

## A World First

THE mammoth project began six years ago. The electrification process took 4½ years — the first contractors went on site in August 1980 and the project was completed in February 1985.

It was a world first — nowhere else has a city of 1.4-million people been provided with electricity from scratch.

Planning began in 1978 when David Thebehali, then chairman of the Soweto Council, approached the private sector for assistance to improve the quality of life in the satellite city.

Houses have one light to a room, two outdoor lights and one plug outlet a room. Provision is made at the distribution board for a future geyser and stove.

A two-wire and neutral earth leakage device was developed for Soweto.

## Excavations Would Have Provided 10,000 Pools

THE statistics involved in electrifying an existing city of 1.4-million people are staggering.

Here are some of the figures:

- The volume of excavations for the project totalled 690 000m<sup>3</sup> — the equivalent of digging sites for 10 000 average domestic swimming pools.

- A total of 1 178km of low-voltage cable was used — the distance from Johannesburg to Durban and back again.

- Altogether 8 140 street-lighting poles of all types were installed. There was already high-mast lighting in the Soweto council area. Additional high-mast lighting was designed and installed by the Johannesburg Municipality's Electricity Department.

- A total of 4 252km of house service cables was used — a distance equivalent to three road trips between Johannesburg and Cape Town.

## Appliance Sales Off to Slow Start

**WHEN** the Soweto electrification project was announced in 1978, manufacturers and retailers of electric appliances were delighted, predicting a huge new market.

Consensus now is that this market has failed to materialise.

The reasons are varied. Some say that although overall electrification has happened, cables stop at the gate — too few blacks have the money to be hooked up to the system.

Others blame the downswing in the economy.

According to Richard Ferrer, marketing director of Tek Corporation, black purchases of electrical appliances are lower today than four years ago.

### Buying power

Mr Ferrer says: "High unemployment and the downturn in the economy mean that buying power has decreased. In some black areas where there has been electricity for some time ownership of appliances is high.

"This will happen in Soweto as well if the economy revives."

Wietske van der Westhuizen, group marketing manager of Ellerine, says there is a gradual increase in the purchase of electrical appliances.

Mr van der Westhuizen says: "There is no rush to buy. Paradoxically, sales of gas appliances are good.

"Part of the problem is the high cost of electrical installation. This is a major deterrent to black buying of appliances. In areas where there has been electrification for some time, there is a high percentage of ownership of appliances. But it is not happening overnight."

### Coal fires die

Dion's chief executive, Norman Cohen, says there has been much business in small appliances, like double hot plates, but the sale of majors has not taken off.

Game director Trevor Falkson is optimistic about sales before the Christmas season. He believes that recent price increases for electrical appliances of between 12% and 20% have been a deterrent to buyers.

According to Gert Coetzee, manager of a downtown Lewis Stores, however, sales have been good. He attributes the volume of sophisticated appliance sales like hobs to the increasing degree of home ownership in Soweto.

Mr Coetzee says: "The sale of coal stoves has virtually come to a halt. We don't even carry them on the floor any more. Electrical appliances are what are selling now."

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CSO: 3400/440

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SCHOLARSHIP TO U.S.--Black South Africans interested in applying for scholarships to the United States must do so soon as closing dates are drawing near. --Operation Crossroads Africa, offers 30-day programme in community health systems, regional economic development and project planning and curriculum design. Deadline: November 15. --Hubert H. Humphrey North-South Fellowship Programme: Nine-month, non-degree course for professionals with strong academic backgrounds and an outstanding record of professional accomplishing in planning, public administration, agriculture and health. Deadline: November 22. --Black lawyers programme: one-year course to give qualified black lawyers masters' degrees in advocacy law. Applicants should have LLBs. Experience not essential. Deadline: November 28. Long-term English teacher upgrading programme: Nine-month, non-degree course for teachers with no formal qualifications. Deadline: November 28. For details contact the American Centre in Cape Town at 21 4280. [Text] [Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 31 Oct 86 p 10] /9274

CSO: 3400/431

SOUTH AFRICA

CONDITIONS FOR MOZAMBICAN REFUGEES IN CAZANKULU DESCRIBED

Cape Town THE WEEKEND ARGUS in English 18 Oct 86 p 9

[Article by Deon Lamprecht]

[Text]

PRETORIA. — Since the escalation of hostilities between the Mozambique Government's Frelimo troops and Renamo (MNR) rebels in 1984, Mozambican civilians have been caught in a savage crossfire between the warring factions, with both sides being accused of atrocities.

— Only at the height of the conflict in 1985 did world attention focus on the plight of refugees flooding into South Africa and the national states to escape the bitter fighting.

MNR rebels are hard pressed for supplies and make constant demands for food from villagers. Refusal leads to swift and bloody retribution and horror stories are two a cent.

Sipho, 16, gave an confused account of the day MNR rebels brought death to his village.

"Suddenly they were all round the village. The villagers were frightened and ran into the bush ... then the shooting started.

"I heard my 18-year-old sister scream and saw her fall. I was too afraid to stop and look. Many other people were screaming and falling. I ran into the bush and did not stop walking until I reached this place (Lulekani)."

**Executed on the spot**

He has not seen any members of his family since.

Government troops do not take kindly to villagers yielding to rebel demands and anybody caught supplying food or shelter to rebels, however involuntarily, is executed on the spot.

Unable to terminate MNR activities in Mozambique's far-flung provinces, the Frelimo Government has resorted to resettling villagers in "protected villages" guarded by troops.

One 66-year-old man bitterly described how a Frelimo garrison threw down their rifles and fled when rebels attacked the protected village he was living in.

"I hid in the bush when they (the rebels) started dragging people from their huts. I heard shooting. I did not see the bodies but that night I was told that 16 people had been killed by the MNR."

He, like the other refugees, could give no reason for the killings.

It has also become common practice among rebels to abduct village women by force.

In one incident two women were repeatedly raped by rebels while lying on top of their husbands — human mattresses. Afterwards the women were forced to club their husbands to death.

Sickened by the atrocities and disillusioned by the Government's apparent inability to protect them, thousands chose to face the hazardous trek across the border to safety.

Many just packed up and left, living off whatever they could scavenge on the way. Others carried meagre supplies of porridge, cooked in advance, and as much water as possible.

Sleeping by day, they travelled at night, guided by the moon. They were in constant danger of running into patrols or detonating landmines.

Getting across the long Mozambique-SA border is not difficult but the refugees were then faced with perhaps the biggest hazard of all: being attacked by wild animals while trekking through the Kruger National Park.

A group of refugees watched helplessly as two of the fellow travellers were savaged by lions. An elderly woman was more fortunate: she escaped with the loss of an ear when her companions drove the lioness away by banging on pots and pans.

### **Not recognised**

Those who get through to the temporary refuge of the camps still face an uncertain future. But they all have one thing in common: a fierce determination never to return to their war-torn home country.

The already uncertain future of the more than 60 000 Mozambican refugees in South Africa and the national states is compounded by the frosty relations between the two countries.

The South African Government does not recognise them as refugees. It prefers to label them as illegal aliens. The Mozambican Government tries to hide the extent of its internal troubles from the outside world and will also not refer to its citizens as refugees.

The complete breakdown in talks over the refugee question has resulted in more cracks in the already shaky Nkomati Accord.

## **In-Transit Illegal Migrants Not Encouraged to Stay**

PRETORIA. — In stark contrast to the peaceful, established village atmosphere of the Lilydale refugee settlement are the Lulekani "transit camps" — a scant three kilometres from Phalaborwa.

Here men and women are housed in separate camps and a senior liaison officer of the Gazankulu Government described Lulekani as "a transit centre for temporary refugees".

Government involvement stretches to registration of refugees by the Department of the Interior and medical care by the Department of Health. Food and clothing is supplied by Operation Hunger, the Red Cross and other organisations.

The chairman of the Lulekani Relief Committee, the Rev T Bala, described the status of the refugees as temporary, and confirmed that they shuttled between their home country and Gazankulu. He described them as illegal migration workers rather than refugees fleeing the civil war.

Young men, all obviously work-fit, are dominant.

While the village school accepts refugee children, they are not encouraged to learn much more than the basic skills of reading and writing. There are no self-help programmes for adults.

## Lilydale: The Same Timeless Aura

TO an outsider the Lilydale settlement in rural Gazankulu is no different from any other African village. It has the same timeless aura. The thatched huts seem to spring from the soil like the thorn trees that dominate the rural landscape.

Women cook the evening meal in fire-black-

ened three-legged pots while the men amiably discuss the day's events. It could be any village, but, as is so often the case in Africa, appearances are deceiving.

The Lilydale settlement, situated in the Mala district less than 100 kilometres from the Eastern Transvaal town of White River, mush-

roomed less than three years ago and has since become home to some of the thousands of Mozambican nationals who have fled their country to escape the bitter civil war between Frelimo and Renamo.

The local population in the Mala district, who are Gazankulu nationals, have opened their hearts and homes to the refugees, covertly housing and feeding them and trying to get them jobs which, without legal immigration papers and job permits, is extremely difficult.

The Phalulani Relief Committee was formed to co-ordinate an intensive relief programme to aid them. It is headed by local businessman and former journalist Mr Sam Nzima.

The Lilydale relief programme is dependent entirely on contributions. Food, clothing and medical aid are channeled to refugees by organisations such as Operation Hunger, the World Council of

Churches and the Red Cross.

Health is a mayor concern. Malaria and smallpox are common and new arrivals are subjected to intense medical checks before being allowed to register and mix freely with other refugees or locals.

The object of the relief programme, says Mr Nzima, is "to help the refugees to help themselves".

"We are committed to ease the suffering of these people as long as the war in Mozambique lasts. After all, they are our own. We believe we must teach them how make a better future for themselves."

What strikes one most about the settlement is its air of permanency.

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CSO: 3400/432

SOUTH AFRICA

UCT'S HIGH CONCENTRATION OF POLITICAL EXPERTS ANALYZED

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 22 Oct 86 p 27

[Article by Peter Fabricius]

[Text]

**T**HE Political Studies Department at UCT was once described as the best concentration of political brains in the country outside Parliament. Many others consider them to be the best bunch of political experts in the country, in or out of Parliament.

Their academic detractors, possibly envious of their considerable reputations and frequent utterances in the Press, have been known to dismiss them as the "gas brigade".

Whether you believe their frequent salvos are high-explosives, or just windy duds, probably depends on your own political views.

But, either way, you would have to concede that, with four full professors, two associate professors, and high calibre below that, the department commands some heavy political artillery.

**P**ROFESSOR David Welsh, head of the department, says: "At this soft end of the campus (the humanities), it is almost unheard of to have four full professors, and many have voiced the criticism that we have too many chiefs.

"But only one of these chairs, Robert Schrire's, is substantive. The others have all been appointed to personal chairs."

In other words, most of these are chairs created only because of the merits of their incumbents.

Through their prolific out-

put of writing in popular publications, most of their names have become fairly familiar outside the academic world.

Apart from Professor Schrire, an expert on the power line-up inside Government, and on international relations, the full professors are: Professor Welsh, whose field is alternative South African systems, Professor Hermann Giliomee, who explores the historic roots of present political problems, and — from next year — Professor Andre du Toit, probably the country's finest political philosopher.

The associate professors are Gerhard Totemeyer, the renowned Namibia expert now researching local government, and Andrew Prior, an ANC specialist.

Below don level are people like Dr Annette Seegers, expert on military/civil relations and on revolutions, political theorist, Mr Peter Collins, and Ms Mary Simons, who studies the frontline states.

Together they have, at the last count, eight PhDs, most of them from foreign univer-

sities, several overseas research fellowships, many visiting professorships. They have published at least 25 books, scores of major articles in academic journals, and thousands of column centimetres in more popular journals and newspapers.

It is the sort of department where a "mere" associate professor is likely to be offered a full substantive chair at another local university... and turn it down.

**T**HEIR curricula vitae are embellished with *cum laudes*, and awards for excellence and scholarships.

Why has UCT mobilised this armada of political expertise, and what is it going to do with it?

Professor Welsh says the size of the department is mostly the result of an amalgam of three related departments.

But it has also grown in response to the deepening political crisis and the urgent need among students to seek answers to thorny political questions which are no longer just academic.

Professor Giliomee says it has something to do with UCT's policy of creating "centres of excellence".

He praises UCT's "non-bureaucratic pragmatism" which allowed them to appoint Andre du Toit "instead

of just another lecturer with an MA, who would take another 10 years to get to his level".

Du Toit is the second prize catch that UCT has landed from Stellenbosch in the last few years — the first was Professor Giliomee himself.

Professor Giliomee says that UCT is now "one of the most stimulating academic places in South Africa, or the world. There are lots of good work, good studies and interdisciplinary seminars.

Has the department now become a kind of think-tank with the "critical mass", as Professor Giliomee put it, to make a real impact on political events?

There is disagreement in the department about the merits or the possibility of doing this. But clearly, many are itching to bring a little reason into the political world, and who are not squeamish about getting their hands dirty in the politics of the day.

Professor Welsh once stood for Parliament — for the PFP — and would go into politics again if he thought it would serve a purpose.

The desire to replace apartheid, he says, is at the root of all of his writing.

**T**HAT is the intention, but how much impact can an academic — or even something of an intellectual juggernaut like this — have on events?

Professor Welsh, himself, concedes that this job is a bit like "teaching navigation while the ship is sinking".

"There are many people with great resourcefulness but no power, and those with power with no ideas. This is the frustration, especially of English universities."

But Professor Schrire is optimistic enough to have founded the Institute for the Study of Public Policy (ISPP), which will produce policy blueprints as alternatives to government policy.

"I am not naive enough to believe that if we came up

with the perfect solution, the Government would take it."

He believes, though, that the ISPP — which will become the closest thing in South Africa to the classic American "think tanks", such as the famous Brookings Institute — could influence policy by giving the opposition forces tools with which to pressure the Government.

If the Labour Party, for instance, had a detailed alternative budget proposal worked out for them by the ISPP every year, they might be in a better position to bargain money from the Government, which now tells them their demands for money are impractical.

**P**ROFESSOR Schrire points out that when, in the 70s, the Heritage Foundation in America produced a policy blueprint to be implemented by a hypothetical reactionary right-wing president, they were regarded as nut cases.

But that reactionary right wing president came to power, and the Heritage Foundation blueprint became his Bible, implemented virtually to the letter.

But perhaps most confident of all is Mr Collins.

"The single greatest threat to the survival of South Africa is not international pressure, but a lack of political imagination, talent and skill.

"I personally think you can bring enough brainpower to bear to solve even the central problem of persuading people to give up exclusive power.

"I think if the overwhelming majority of South Africans, black and white, really understood where their best interests lay, they would have no difficulty in finding a constitutional accommodation to which they could all belong."

Professor Du Toit says: "The term 'think tank' presupposes a kind of technocratic politics. The idea is that you have access to experts in a

field, and they can make inputs in policy issues. That is important, what Schrire is doing.

"But one should also make other kinds of contribution, such as my own interest in morality and local ideas. I hope this would be relevant to the debate.

"You can become a kind of elite institution; UCT is in danger of this, (of becoming) locked into a certain kind of decision-making for the corporations and the state. Mine will be a less elitist contribution.

"One problem of technocratic decision-making is that it closes off the moral debate. You start with certain givens determined by the Government or corporation and you just provide the detailed info to be put to use by them."

Dr Seegers is even more wary of doing anything which might be interpreted as "servicing the state".

This would provoke an immediate reaction (in the black community).

She also doubted the ability of intellectuals to influence events.

"White liberal opposition is largely about good manners. The thrust of change is elsewhere. When Frelimo took over they had one PhD and 50 graduates. Though the ANC is a bit more like Zanu or Zapu. They do read."

**W**HETHER or not you believe that the department can influence the course of events is deeply rooted in fundamental ideological differences.

Liberals are inclined to believe you can and this is a largely liberal department (for

which it has been criticised).

Marxists believe that it is primarily economic forces which determine political events.

Mr Collins says: "My own belief is that ideas play a large part in history. If you take the Marxist view you will consider the think tank a pretentious bourgeois luxury, an ivory tower ..."

There is no doubt that that is the view of a growing clique in the university; the sort of student and lecturer who disrupted or condoned the disruption of the lecture course of the Irish academic, Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, because he had flouted the academic boycott decreed by the ANC.

This is a development which Professor Welsh — long a champion of academic freedom — has found so ominous and disturbing that he has begun to talk about retiring.

Professor Totemeyer warns of the danger of academics going into "inner exile" as the circumstances became less and less favourable to debate.

Professor Giliomee identified the problem very sharply in his recent inaugural lecture at UCT while discussing the search for reasonable solutions to South Africa's problems:

"I have been shocked to hear some academics say that it is not for academics to pronounce on such things since 'the people' have decided.

"As a student, I often heard the phrase *die volk het besluit* and I cannot say that the lack of questioning of party leaders or the volkswil has done the chances for democracy in this country any good." .....

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS MEDIA ROLE IN MAPUTO ATTACKS

MB060816 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Station commentary: "Attacks on South African Offices"]

[Text] It is with justification that South Africa regards in a serious light the mob attacks on the offices of its representatives in neighboring states. The incident in Maputo yesterday [as heard] was the second time in 2 weeks that South African and Malawian offices in southern Africa were damaged by rioters angered by political and racial conflict in the region and allegations that South Africa was involved in the plane crash that killed former Mozambican President Samora Machel. Similar scenes of violence and harassment were seen in Harare 2 weeks ago.

These incidents would not have happened if rumormongering and false perceptions had not been spread among the people of southern Africa and further afield. There is no doubt whatsoever that the media is largely responsible for creating and propagating the false perceptions of South Africa.

The tragedy which claimed the life of President Machel is a prime example of the international media's treatment of South Africa. Some African leaders, and other hostile to South Africa, wasted no time in blaming South Africa for the crash. This was done without any shred of supportive evidence. In turn the international media grabbed the opportunity of furthering its anti-South Africa campaign in reporting, or speaking to, everyone pointing an accusing finger at South Africa.

In Harare, the state-controlled newspaper, THE HERALD, said the most likely cause of the crash remained a direct South African attack on the presidential plane. It added that President Machel was, quote, a casualty of apartheid as surely as if his plane had been hit by South African missile shells or bullets, unquote. With this sort of emotional rabble-rousing, it is hardly surprising that thousands of Zimbabwean youths went on the rampage, fire-bombing the offices of South African Airways and the country's trade mission. It did not take long for this violence to be unleashed against whites in the streets of Harare, in a shocking outburst of racial hatred.

Now the same sort of thing has happened in Maputo, and there too the state radio and newspapers must bear responsibility. It seems clear that the international media's anti-South Africa campaign and the false perceptions created by it in the minds of the public will continue for as long as rumor and rhetoric take precedence over facts.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

NRP SEEKS BLACK REPRESENTATION--Johannesburg, 8 November SAPA--The leader of the New Republic Party [NRP], Mr Bill Sutton, says the speedy inclusion of blacks in a fourth chamber in Parliament is the last opportunity to safeguard Parliament against a majority dispensation, SABC radio news reports. Speaking at the party's Transvaal Congress in Johannesburg today, Mr Sutton said that if blacks were not involved now, there would be no other choice than to return to the Westminster system and a majority government. For this reason the NRP was striving for a type of multi-racial multi-party coalition which would make provision for the immediate inclusion of blacks in power structures. Referring to the party's future, Mr Sutton said he could give no guarantee that the NRP would continue to exist. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 2330 GMT 8 Nov 86 MB] /12232

MINISTER ON TECHNICAL TRAINING--South Africa faced an enormous and unprecedented demand for technological manpower, Education and Culture Minister in the House of Assembly Piet Clase said at the weekend. Speaking at the opening of the engineering complex at the Cape Technikon, he said only 1,4% of men and 0,4% of women followed technical vocations in SA. The shortage of technicians was estimated at 10,7% a few years ago, and was probably growing. "We need well trained technologists, yet we resolve the crisis by training engineers, 30% of whose work could be done by technologists. This is a strange way of solving the technological-manpower crisis. "The market is currently signalling an economic upturn. Are we prepared for this rebirth or will a lack of technically trained workers catch us unprepared?" With sanctions a reality, an initial stimulatory period lay ahead, the Minister said. All this would lead to an enormous and unprecedented demand for technological talent. Steps had to be taken to discourage the prejudice against vocation-oriented education, Clase added. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Oct 86 p 11] [By Gerald Reilly] /9274

CSO: 3400/432

SOUTH AFRICA

## FOOD CRISIS SWEEPING CAPE FLATS DUE TO UNEMPLOYMENT, POVERTY

Medical Officer Coordinating Relief

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 17 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by John Yeld]

[Text] A FOOD crisis is sweeping the Cape Flats as a result of the "desperate" poverty, malnutrition and unemployment in city townships.

Medical officer of health Dr Reg Coogan said more than 42 tons of food had been distributed since June and more would be handed out in a continuing programme.

In addition, 5 800 food parcels from the Department of National Health and Population Development are due to arrive in the city on Monday and these will also be distributed in the poverty-stricken areas.

Dr Coogan said: "It's true to say we have been aware from the beginning of this year of increasing desperation in the city council's sub-economic townships because of unemployment, grinding poverty and all the attendant ills such as depression, malnutrition, alcoholism, an increase in the tuberculosis rate, child battering, assault and so on."

Dr Coogan said his department had received some food supplies from the Department of Health which lasted from November to February.

"Then that aid tailed off and the city health department thought the position so desperate that we got control of supplies of meat and vegetables at no cost to the council." He said this was supplemented by tinned food when it was available.

Dr Coogan's department organised the collection and storage of supplies and since June has distributed more than 42 tons.

"We started in Langa and Guguletu but it was obvious there was a desperate need throughout the sub-economic townships on the Cape Flats," Dr Coogan said.

"This will be an on-going programme, although the amount of food available varies because of the seasonal supply of vegetables."

The food is distributed through 18 polyclinics on a rotational basis.

People at the top of the list are those who have been investigated by public health nurses and found to comply with the three minimum requirements for economic distress laid down by the Department of National Health.

"Everybody gets a turn," Dr Coogan said.

Government Food Parcels; High TB Incidence

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 17 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by Chris Erasmus]

[Text]

**NEARLY 6 000 food parcels will be distributed to hungry families on the Cape Flats in the next six weeks. Four tons of food have already been given out since June.**

It constitutes part of a campaign by the City Council and the government to combat malnutrition caused by widespread unemployment.

The drastic decline in living conditions of the average black and coloured family has led to an alarming rise in the incidence of tuberculosis in these communities.

"The incidence of TB cases is universally considered a reliable indicator of the economic conditions of a community," said Dr L R Tibbit, Medical Officer of Health for the Cape Divisional Council.

According to his staff's statistics, new TB cases among coloured people in the first six months this year shot up by almost 50 percent over the same period last year.

Among black people it has risen by 40 percent over the same period.

Dr Reg Coogan, MOH for Cape Town City Council, said the incidence of new TB cases among black and coloured communities in their area remained virtually constant but it was probably because of the exodus of people to Khayelitsha.

Both MOHs said the incidence of other infectious disease associated with poor socio-economic conditions such as measles had been kept under control by extensive immunization programmes.

However, Dr Coogan confirmed that his staff had been reporting dramatic increases in people developing illnesses from chronic depression to malnutrition and alcoholism.

"We are very aware of the problem and have already launched a nutritional drive to assist those most in need.

"In June we started making donations of meat and vegetables from stocks which we have managed to get control of. In the past four months we have given away four tons of this food from our poly-clinics around the municipal area."

**Programme to combat hunger**

Dr Coogan hopes to take delivery today or early next week of 5 800 food parcels each containing 25kg of essential foods sufficient to feed a family of five for a month.

The food parcels, donated by the Department of National Health and Population Development, will be distributed at a rate of 1 000 a week to families most in need, he said.

"We can't feed everyone in the Cape Flats, but we are at least trying to do something. The government is fully aware of the extent of the problem through reports from local health authorities and these food parcels represent our share of a national programme to combat malnutrition and hunger."

Hilary Venables reports that the president of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, Mr Peter Hugo, said the Advice Office Forum's two-week focus on unemployment had highlighted "one of the major problems facing us at the moment".

He said unemployment was one of the Chamber's main concerns, but that his organization could offer "no easy practical solutions".

The director of the Cape Town Chamber of Industries, Mr Colin McCarthy, said he was pessimistic about the chances of a significant upswing in the economy in the foreseeable future.

## THE ARGUS Food Campaign Launched

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 20 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] FUNDS from The Argus Food Campaign will help the city health department's shoestring relief operation on the Cape Flats "tremendously", says Medical Officer of Health Dr Reg Coogan.

The campaign was launched on Friday with a R5 000 pledge from the Mayor's Relief Fund and R1 000 from The Argus Charity Jackpot Fund.

Already staff at the Mowbray branch of a supermarket chain have pledged R350 intended for their Christmas party to the campaign.

A delighted Dr Coogan said of the campaign, run in association with the Mayor's Relief Fund: "We're greatly heartened by The Argus's response and I think this will help us tremendously."

He said his department was running its own Operation Hunger — aimed at alleviating some of the consequences of grinding poverty and high unemployment on the Cape Flats — on a shoestring budget.

"Already we're R6 000 ahead and if we can get a little more cash we'll be 10 times ahead."

Dr Coogan said he had been asked why his department had become involved in the project.

"The World Health Organisation's definition of health is a state of physical, social and emotional well-being and not merely the absence of disease.

"We have a community disease at the moment — poverty and unemployment and all that springs from it. It's our business and that's why we're tackling it."

Dr Coogan also explained that his department had the infrastructure to handle the project because its service was based largely on home-visits.

Nurses visited homes as a matter of routine on such matters as post-natal and infant check-ups, geriatric care and follow-ups to psychiatric out-patients.

"They can assess the family during those visits — they know the

community intimately," Dr Coogan said.

Today 5 800 food parcels from the Department of National Health and Population Development are due to arrive in the city.

Each parcel contains 25kg of specially selected food which is enough to feed a family of five for a month.

The parcels will be stored under tight security at the City Hospital in Portsworld Road before being distributed by Dr Coogan's staff at the rate of about 1 000 a week to the most needy families.

The Mayor, Mr Leon Markovitz, said yesterday he was expecting an enthusiastic public response to the campaign.

## Campaign Continues

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 22 Oct 86 p 1

[Text]

**CONTRIBUTIONS** to The Argus Food Campaign passed the R10 000 mark today.

The latest batch of cheques and postal orders from Argus readers totalled R1 978 and boosted the campaign fund to R10 455 — just five days after it was launched.

When President 100 Club members met for lunch last week they turned their attention to thought and sandwiches instead of their normal slap-up lunch — and the campaign was richer by R500.

Its president, Mrs Adele Searll, said: "Three or four times a year we hold a Thought for Food lunch.

"The idea is to concentrate on thought and what our speaker has to say rather than on food, but we charge the same for sandwiches as we would for a full meal. That way we save R5 or R6 a head, which we give to a charity.

"Right after our first Thought for Food lunch last week The Argus Food Campaign was launched — so the campaign will get the R500 we raised," said Mrs Searll.

A city antique shop has offered 10 percent of its turnover to The Argus Food Campaign.

Old World at 235 Long Street, which also sells cottage furniture, will contribute 10 percent of all sales to customers who mention The Argus Food Campaign when buying.

The Heideveld-based Human Relations Centre intends helping the campaign to feed hungry victims of unemployment on the Cape Flats with a Human Aid concert — hopefully at the Good Hope Centre — on November 29.

Medical Officer of Health Dr Reg Coogan said food gifts were pouring in.

Two cartons of mixed groceries were delivered to council collection depots yesterday and MTL

Food Distributors had contributed a large quantity of assorted tinned food.

● Cash contributions should be sent to The Argus Food Campaign, P O Box 15399, Vlaeberg 8018, or P O Box 298, Cape Town 8000. Cheques must be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund.

Offers of food may be made to Dr Coogan, at ☎ 210-2100.

Editorial Praises Aid

Cape Town THE WEEKEND ARGUS in English 25 Oct 86 p 24

[Editorial]

[Text]

**L**AST week we published the grim and alarming details of the hunger crisis on the Cape Flats and invited readers to contribute to The Argus Food Campaign, launched in association with the Mayor's Relief Fund. The initial response has been splendid.

In only a week readers have donated more than R16 000 in what has been a heartwarming gesture of compassion. And the money is still flowing in. It has come in large and small amounts from rich and poor alike, from young and old, from diverse communities.

It has shown once again that when the citizens of Cape Town face a crisis they respond with a unity and concern which we have come to accept of a caring, sharing community.

Here's how some people went about it; staff at a supermarket decided to donate their annual Christmas party cash prize to the campaign; a city salesman has pledged part of his commission earnings; a suburban restaurant is organising a Halloween party to raise money; members of prestige women's club forfeited their usual slap-up lunch for sandwiches and sent us the R500 difference.

Almost daily now others are joining this humanitarian campaign. Money and contributions in kind — are desperately needed and will be for a long time to come.

The Medical Officer of Health, Dr Reg Coogan, has reported despair born of hunger has become endemic in many sub-economic areas in the wake of steadily rising unemployment.

The attendant social evils — alcoholism, tuberculosis, crime, assault and child battering among them — touch all who live in the city sooner or later and in one way or another.

The scale of the problem is growing at an alarming rate. Tons of food are being distributed in the worst hit areas, but more — much, much more — is needed.

As Dr Coogan has pointed out: "We have a community disease at the moment — poverty and unemployment and all that springs from it. It's our business, and that is why we're tackling it."

For many in our midst times are not only hard but disastrous and it is they who look to the rest of us for help. Let's give them whatever we can afford; it could make the difference between hope and despair.

Your heart is — in your pocket.  
Have a heart, help feed the hungry.

## Effects of Poverty on Cape Flats

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 27 Oct 86 p 9

[Report by Robert Houwing]

[Text]

THE staff of a Cape Flats welfare organisation dreads making house calls to victims of hunger and unemployment because it is "such a harrowing experience".

A dark cloud of poverty hangs over the Cape Flats, bringing with it depression, hunger, idleness and the appalling side-effects of alcoholism, wife-beating and broken families.

Peculiarly allied to this gloom, however, is a steely resolve to cling to existing material wealth — even if it means sacrificing another meal; walking long distances when the bus stop is temptingly close.

"You don't mind sacrificing a kilogram or two if it means keeping the things you've sweated for," said a young, unemployed father of two, admitting that the desire to sell possessions for cash was a horribly tempting one.

Long-term unemployment brings with it the "what to do" dilemma when the housework is done and the children fed.

This is when the real depression sets in. Idle families in crowded homes become irritable — and violence can result. The bottle is that tempting little devil standing on the shelf.

Handouts are initially despised, but as the days pass — with a return to self-sufficiency no more than a pipe-dream — they become vital.

The World Vision-sponsored organisation gives food parcels to the streams of people who visit their premises daily for assistance.

"As far as possible we try to avoid the danger of dependence."

To this end the organisation is trying to arrange a Human Aid concert in Cape Town at the end of next month. If the ambitious project gets off the ground it will provide paid organising work to many unemployed.

An Argus team spoke to several people who have sought aid from the centre.

Mrs Vanessa Abrahams, 22, has her whole life ahead of her — and the future is bleak.

She sits in a backyard corrugated iron shack, a lonely divorcee feeding bread crusts to her shoeless toddlers. The crusts are a regular gift from a friend who is employed in a supermarket.

She left her job at a clothing factory two years ago when she was pregnant, and has not found another.

Her former husband has been unemployed for 10 months, so the maintenance — her only source of income for some time — has dried up.

"I've developed a pain in my side. It was never there before. My mother says it's probably just the worry."

Mr George Peters, 45, a father of three, was a victim of staff cuts at a furniture company six months ago. His wife lost her job after 10 years with a toy firm.

Mr Peters has walked as far as Cape Town in a quest for employment. "The bus fare has become food money for the children."

Firms tell Mr Peters: "We'll call you back," but the calls never come.

His son, who is in Standard 8, has volunteered to give up school to go job-hunting. "I refused — I want him to get a matric."

The family's electricity has been cut off because they are R100 in arrears. Water arrears is R41 and rent arrears R78.

Mrs Cynthia Vincent, a divorcee, lives in a small Manenberg house with two of her four daughters and their children. Both daughters are out of work.

"This is our hardest period we've experienced — the whole community is in a depressed state. You can feel the gloom in our street."

"My daughters do the housework to pass the time, but tempers can get a bit frayed."

They have been without electricity for six weeks, and use candles at night. "They are dangerous for the children, but there is no alternative."

"I really can't see any future at the moment."

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CSO: 3400/439

SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONWIDE RAINFALL BRINGS RELIEF FOR DEBT-RIDDEN FARMERS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by Mick Collins and Gerald Reilly]

[Text]

THE rains of the past two days have been widespread and most of SA has had good falls.

Pretoria and Johannesburg had their heaviest rain for the past year with falls of 107,5mm and 80mm respectively.

The downpour has helped Transvaal's rainfall figures, bringing the total for October to 130mm.

And SA's debt-ridden maize farmers are jubilant.

Good rains have fallen over a vast area to be planted to maize this year, and the best season in a decade is possible, said the National Maize Producers Organisation (Nampo).

Nampo GM Piet Gous said from Bothaville: "Farmers have waited, and suffered, for the past five years for a good growing season and the omens are favourable that the 1986-7 agricultural year will be tremendous.

"Between 50mm and 100mm of rain has fallen over a wide area of the western Transvaal and north-western Free State where 60% of the crop is grown."

Meat Board GM Pieter Coetzee said if good rains continued to fall in the ranching areas, farmers could be expected to withhold supplies to rebuild breeding stock badly depleted by years of

drought.

Sugar farmers in Natal are also delighted with the rains, although they have come too late to affect this year's crop.

A spokesman for the Cane-growers' Association said good rains now would get the new season's crop off to a good start.

The Weather Bureau reports that the good rains over Transvaal, Free State and Natal were caused by moist air flowing south-eastwards into a trough of low pressure over the central interior.

As this high moves further eastwards rapid clearance will take place today.

□ Travellers on an SAA flight from Durban to Johannesburg expected a flight of less than an hour on Tuesday, but had to sit tight for 10 hours because of bad weather and technical hitches.

Irate passengers said their flight from Durban should have arrived in Johannesburg at 4pm, but they arrived about 1am — on the third attempt.

Heavy rain and a low cloud cover at Jan Smuts Airport also affected many other flights.

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CSO: 3400/429

SOUTH AFRICA

# LELIEFONTEIN'S COLORED FARMERS FEAR FOR FUTURE

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 23 Oct 86 p 4

[Article by Riaan Smit]

[Text]

MR PIET KLADE, 37, walked through the waist-high wheat in his small field in the coloured reserve Leliefontein in Namaqualand and asked bitterly: "Do you think it's right that they want to give this to one farmer as grazing for his small stock?"

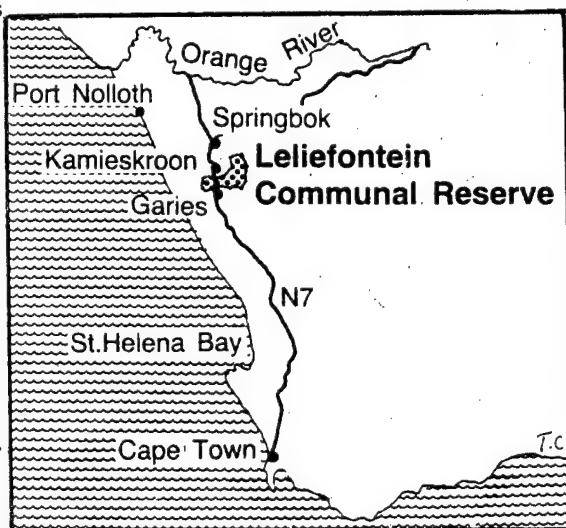
Many small subsistence farmers and their wives and children, like Mr Klase, among Leliefontein's 5 000 people, face an uncertain future in an area where change has always been as slow as donkey carts.

And they are divided about what the future holds.

Leliefontein, one of five "coloured rural areas" in Namaqualand, was divided into 47 "economic units" or farms, and fenced off in 1984 in terms of the Rural Coloured Areas Law, Law 1 of 1979.

Before the division, farmers grazed their small stock communally and trekked within the 200 000-hectare reserve to seasonal grazing spots. Many cultivated wheat at small, allocated sites.

Thirty of the 47 farms have so far



been rented for five years to a small number of farmers — at the expense of other farmers.

A commission of inquiry was appointed on September 12 by the Minister of Housing and Agriculture (House of Representatives), Mr David Curry, after a number of farmers who could not — or would not — rent farms appointed a lawyer.

He asked for a commission of inquiry on the grounds that Article 14, together with Article 41 of the Rural Coloured Areas Law, stated that "economic units" could be rented only to bona fide farmers.

Some of the 30 farms had allegedly been rented to people who are not primarily dependent on farming for an income.

The four-man commission has heard testimony and received representations since September 26.

On Tuesday, the commission sat at Klipfontein, a hamlet with about 250 inhabitants and Mr Klase's "home town".

It was an "important day for Klipfontein", said retired school principal Mr Daniel Baard. He spoke on Monday night at his home in Tweeriviere.

The next day about 75 people crammed into the Klipfontein NG Sendingkerk

where Mr Klase took the oath before commission chairman Dr Dirk Kotze. After a few sentences of his testimony he abandoned

his prepared speech.

He told how small stock that "trespassed" on the rented farms had

been impounded and "sold to white farmers for ridiculous prices".

He said Mr Curry visited the area on December 10, 1984, and "chased us away here at Kharkams like dogs" when they wanted to speak to him.

"He only spoke to the management committee," Mr Klase told the commission.

"If this economic system is the work of my government, then it is very unfair of my big father (the government) to take the bread from my mouth like this," he said.

He concluded by saying: "This system affects us and our children who have to come and stay here after us.

"Mr chairman, we feel deeply hurt by this system. It is inhuman," he said.

Mr Samuel Cloete, 55, told the commission the "farm system has divided the community, even in the church".

As if to prove this point, the commission hearing was suspended at one

point for about 10 minutes when Mr Klase and Mr Piet Gal, who leases one of the farms, began arguing about the issue, ignoring the commissioners.

Later, Mr Dawid Koordon said: "We that grew up here know each other's needs. That is why my brother and I did not even think of applying for a farm together because it would have taken away land from other people."

In a private discussion the night before he said "My parents were born at Klipfontein and their parents have been buried here".

The kernel of Leliefontein "reserve" was established in 1816 by the Wesleyan Church. Most of the people are directly descended from the Nama-speaking Khoikhoi (so-called "Hottentot") peoples.

Their chief bought a farm for them to settle on in 1772 and this forms the focus of the present "reserve".

The boundaries of Leliefontein were established in 1854 and Lord Cathcart gave them a ticket

of occupation and inalienable rights to the land.

The land has become increasingly overgrazed in recent years and departmental agricultural officers blame this on the communal system of land tenure. The reserve has been divided into the 47 "economic units" aimed primarily at improving this situation.

Said commission member and regional director for agricultural information (House of Assembly) Mr Carel le Grange: "The veld deteriorates over decades and suddenly it reaches a point where it simply snaps."

Kraalbos, which sheep and goats cannot eat, has already taken over large parts of the overgrazed areas in Leliefontein.

The division of the reserve seems to be an adequate solution for conserving the soil. The land in fenced-off farms has improving in comparison with land on the still-available commonage around little towns.

But the division of the reserve did not take into consideration

what would become of people who had made a living off the land when it was used communally.

Residents spoken to said they were prepared to reduce their stock numbers if it meant they could stay on in Leliefontein.

There is an estimated 38 000 head of small stock in the reserve, while it can carry only about 23 000, according to Mr Le Grange.

Many residents felt the fences in Leliefontein could stay — provided everybody could use the camps for grazing on a rotational basis.

Either way, as Mr Dawid Koordon explained: "We are fighting to stay here with freedom. We just don't want to be pushed off the land."

The commission will hear testimony for the last time at Spoegrivier today and will report to Mr Curry early next year.

Said commission member Mr Louis Mackenzie: "It's a tough task."

SOUTH AFRICA

EAST LONDON SEEN AS MOST POPULAR REGION FOR NEW INDUSTRY

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 31 Oct 86 p 5

[Text]

PRETORIA — The most popular regions for incentive-led industrial decentralisation last year were East London, Port Elizabeth, and Isithebe in Natal, according to the Decentralisation Board's 1986 annual report.

The report says the board spent R464 million on encouraging new industry to move away from existing industrial centres.

The report shows that approval was given to

1 243 projects during the 1985-86 financial year, a 2,2 per cent increase on the previous year. Those projects are expected to create 88 thousand new jobs.

Total investment in these new projects is expected to total R1,3 billion.

The board has budgeted R5 160 000 for decentralisation incentives during the 1986-87 financial year.

Reviewing the re-

port, the Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers said there were many business undertakings abroad that still believed in and utilised the ample development opportunities in South Africa in spite of the disinvestment campaign.

Reviewing the board's annual report, he said it was of "particular significance" 92 of the total, record, number of applications received had come from abroad.

This represented an increase of 19,5 per cent over the 1984/85 period and a doubling compared to 1983/84.

"This indicates clearly that in spite of the disinvestment campaign, there are many business undertakings which believe in and avail themselves of the ample development opportunities in South Africa."

The number of claims processed in the review year totalled 8 993, which was 60 per cent more than the previous year. — DDC-Sapa

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CSO: 3400/429

SOUTH AFRICA

COLORED FARMERS RETURN TO LAND BOUGHT BY GOVERNMENT

Cape Time THE ARGUS in English 28 Oct 86 p 33

[Article by Anthony Doman]

[Text] Waaikraal looks like just another Little Karoo lucerne farm — but this one is special. For this sprawling 1 305ha on the Olifants River, lying 20km east of Oudtshoorn, represents an opportunity for coloured farmers to return to the land their forefathers were granted more than a century ago.

Bought for R3,3-million by the Department of Agriculture, Housing and Local Government in the House of Representatives, Waaikraal is an attempt at job creation — and at returning to the local people what they say is rightfully theirs.

The intention is to run the farm along the Israeli Moshav system. Each farmer will be given a piece of ground which he can cultivate for his own pocket, but everyone uses communal implements. Eventually upwards of 150 families may be living on Waaikraal. ANTHONY DOMAN reports:

**L**ORRAINE van der Horst's clump of dusty asters, clawing onto life in the cracked red earth, sums it up.

Waaikraal used to be just another place to work, albeit with bitter memories. But as the original families return to sink their roots, it is becoming a place where a community can form, where gardens can grow, where people can live ... a home.

Spurred on by the memories of how the land had slipped away once, the people of Waaikraal and neighbouring Dysselsdorp are determined not to let go. Not this time.

When previous owner Hugo Fourie handed over the keys earlier this year, Waaikraal was doing well enough. The big money-spinner was lucerne — 80 000 bales of it — with more than 4 000 ostriches and 1 100 head of livestock thrown in.

But today the new management is throwing itself into renovations.

Even from high up on the hillside that marks the southern boundary, you can see the freshly-painted houses for farm labourers.

Down below, you bounce along a rutted track to visit the bustling brickworks, cruise between

homes where the bricks are being put to use and slither through the muddy lowlands past a new concrete irrigation channel.

**T**HE Labour Party MP for Dysselsdorp and Oudtshoorn, Mr James Swiegelaar, was one of the driving forces behind the acquisition of Waaikraal. And when he says the farm was a bargain at R3,3-million, this former agriculture teacher knows what he is talking about.

But it has to be developed. Jobs have to be created.

Farm manager Jannie Botha outlined one of the ways this

would be done: by planting cotton.

Mr Botha, who farmed on Waaikraal himself for five years, admits he knows little of cotton.

"The previous owner planted a bit of cotton, but I don't know how successful he was. If it catches on it will give many work for many people.

"You know, in other areas the harvesting is done by machine but here we will be doing it by hand. So it will provide work opportunities for 64 people," Mr Botha said.

Another labour-intensive project is the farm's brickworks. This came about for practical reasons.

"There's so much development, so much we can do on this farm. Why not use our own bricks, made by our own people?"

He pointed out that most of the farmworkers were from Dysselsdorp. Building houses for them on the farm would make things easier.

"We're struggling a bit be-

cause we don't have all the equipment we need," Mr Botha said.

At present, about 70 people work on the farm. But under full production at least 200 will be needed, he says.

On lucerne alone the farm stands to make a tidy profit.

According to Mr Swiegelaar the Oudtshoorn area supplies 95 percent of South Africa's "green gold" needs.

Fruit farming was also a possibility, he said, eyeing a nearby dried fruit factory.

**L**AND-reclamation has meant the opening up of hitherto unused ground. One such area would produce four crops of lucerne a year, worth about R8 000 a year, said Mr Botha.

"And that's just a tiny part of the farm. There's more than 500ha of this stuff."

He agreed that fruit and cotton were good for providing work but in terms of profit lucerne was best.

"And it still gives lots of people work. Baling takes a lot of

manpower."

Recreation is not being forgotten, either.

Plans are under way to convert a storage shed to a community hall, and Rural Foundation field workers are busy organising activities for women on farms.

"They have had a very good reaction here," Mr Botha said. "The women have been very positive."

Hence Lorraine van der Horst's garden.

Mrs van der Horst, who has been living on Waaikraal with her farm labourer husband for the past decade, smiled when she was asked about her garden — one of many springing up.

"Yes, planting flowers around here is something new," she said.

"It just looked too ugly here so we made a garden."

"You can't work a farm to its full potential unless you have the right people," said Mr Swiegelaar.

"We believe we've got the right people. And they're eager to succeed."

**WAAIKRAAL** is the eighth farm bought by the Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture of the House of Representatives.

The farm, officially handed over earlier this month, is divided up into "erven" belonging to coloured farmers.

Waaikraal was originally an area of 2 519 morgen which included Dysselsdorp, Waikraal and Bloupunt.

In 1877 the Cape authorities gave all established settlers there — most of them coloured farmers — freehold. Unoccupied ground was designated commonage, and remained State property, under control of a town council.

Whites got their first foothold in the area in 1892 when further irrigable land along the Olifants river was allocated.

After a while whites took up most of the available land and the original beneficiaries were obliged to move. Many hired "free erven" on the commonage from the town council. Although this was, strictly speaking, illegal, the arrangement remained in force until after the town council was disbanded and the Oudtshoorn Divisional Council took over in 1926.

More land was made available but was never allocated. In 1953 it was sold to whites by public auction.

Eventually, after a series of commissions of inquiry a coloured group area was proclaimed in 1966. People from the three areas — Dysselsdorp, Bloupunt and Waaikraal — were all resettled in Dysselsdorp, which has been in existence on the eastern boundary of the farm for about 13 years.

Today, all that remain of the thriving 19th-century farming community are a few scattered farmers in and around Waaikraal.